Two Parts
12 Pages

# The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV....NO. 13,702 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1895.—TWO PARTS.—12 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

## DAZED BY THEIR CRIME

### Purser Coombes Hears that His Sons Killed Their Mother in London.

### TOLD BY A PILOT ENTERING PORT

**Coombes Blames the Elder Son, Who, He Says, Had an Abnormal Brain and Was Fascinated by Murders.**

Robert Coombes, father of the Coombes boys, one thirteen years old, the other eleven, who stabbed and killed their mother in London July 8, heard the first news of the tragedy when the National Line steamship France arrived at this port yesterday. He is the purser and stewart of that vessel, a man of middle age, and a typical Briton in appearance.

He learned the details of the murder from Pilot George Waldie of Pilot Boat No. 13. It seemed difficult for Mr. Coombes to realize the terrible truth, or to comprehend that the deed of his sons had left him practically without a family.

Pilot Waldie knew that Mr. Coombes was an officer of the France, and brought on board with him a newspaper containing an account of the murder. The paper was handed to the unhappy father and husband, who read it in a dazed sort of way. He was at first unable to grasp its import. He was only beginning to realize the full extent of his trouble when the vessel swung into her North River pier.

A cablegram awaited him there. It was brought on board by a friend of Mr. Coombes, who lives in Newark. The message was from one of Mr. Coombes's relatives, and urged his immediate return to England. Mr. Coombes's companion insisted that he should accompany him to his home in Newark, and they departed in company.

Before quitting the ship, the stricken father told in a mechanical sort of way what he knew of the characteristics of his inhuman offspring.

"I knew the boy was queer," he said, speaking of Robert, the elder, "but I never dreamed of this. It is terrible, terrible. I loved my wife devotedly, and to think—" The speaker paused and looked straight into the mist gathering down the bay.

"My elder boy," he continued, "had an abnormally developed brain. I was so informed by my family physician, who told me that Robert must be carefully watched. There was always something peculiar about him. The half-witted man, John Fox, who is associated with the boys in this terrible crime, is responsible for it, I believe. He was formerly employed on the National Line of steamers, but became so irresponsible that he was not permitted to go to sea again. He frequently loitered around my premises, doing chores and running errands. Latterly I have forbidden him to come to my house

"When Robert was very young he began to act queerly. As he grew older he showed unusual intelligence for one of his years. He was a phenomenon in some respects, and yet there were traits developed in him which indicated the existence of some mental failure. Local doctors could not diagnosticate his trouble. He was at times the embodiment of all that is lovable in a child, and then would come over him a spell that would frighten us.

"For instance, if he read of a ghastly murder, his whole mind would seem to be absorbed in it. Nothing could divert him from it. In these spells he would neglect the companionship of his playmates.

"After the spell passed he would be a child again, as innocent and unsophisticated as any one of his age.

"One time there was a murder near London. A man named Reed had committed a brutal crime. The papers were filled with the particulars. My boy read about it and ran away from home. He traveled miles to get a look at the murderer.

"According to the diagnosis of several physicians whom I called into the case, the boy was afflicted with a preponderance of brain matter. They said he had too much brain tissue for the size of the skull, and that in consequence the brain matter was crushed in too tight a space, and that accounted for the boy's eccentricities, and also explained his periods of phenomenal mental brightness. I do not pretend to know what their theory was, but they told me that if he lived to be fourteen years old the brain trouble would disappear.

"But he did improve as the years went by, and I had come to believe that the doctors were right, and that he would eventually be of sound mind.

"He kissed me on the docks in London two weeks ago Thursday, and then to think he went back and killed his mother!

"The younger boy was not to blame. He acted entirely on the command of the older boy. He was only eleven years old, and if the older boy told him it was all right he would believe it."

Mr. Coombes said he could gain nothing by going back now, and would wait and return on the France.

He has been in the employ of the National Line twenty years. With his savings he bought a pleasant little cottage in Plaistow, one of the suburbs of London. His wife was thirty-five years old. One of the boys visited New-York last year, making the trip with his father on the steamer England of the National Line.

Capt. Hadley of the France says that Fox has sailed with him, but he became so useless that he was not allowed to come on board the steamer. On one occasion he was found lurking in a dark gangway lying in wait with a long knife, with which he purposed killing one of his shipmates. He was what Capt. Hadley called a "softy." Capt. Hadley spoke highly of the Coombes boys, both of whom he known well, and expressed the belief that Fox was responsible for the crime.

### A NOTORIOUS BURGLAR CAUGHT

**Charles Burrell Had Just Committed a Robbery When Caught.**

Charles Burrell, a professional flat thief, who was released from Sing Sing six weeks ago, was captured Saturday by Officers Morris and Lamb of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station as he was entering his home, 935 Eighth Avenue, with the proceeds of a robbery which he had just committed. Two other robberies have since been traced to him.

Burrell is the son of a man who shot at Hans S. Beattie some years ago, while Mr. Beattie was Surveyor of the Port. The father was sent to State prison for seven years, and his son, who is now only twenty-one years old, is regarded by the police as one of the most notorious criminals in his line in New-York City. His picture is No. 2,030 in the Rogues' Gallery.

After arresting Burrell, the two officers went yesterday morning to 420 West Fifty-sixth Street and arrested John Gillick, who was recently seen in his company. Gillick confessed his complicity.

**Mr. Olney on the Way to Falmouth.**

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 21.—Secretary of State Olney passed through this morning on his way from Washington to Falmouth. He had nothing to say in relation to his hurried call to Washington.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin has arrived at Marion for a short time.

### SWAM TO MAKE AN ARREST

**Thomas Woods Jumped Into the Bronx, So Did Policeman Riley, and Finally Made Him Prisoner.**

Thomas Woods is an ice-wagon driver and lives at Clover and Bronx Streets. In the West he would be known as a "bad man." He has been arrested a score of times for fighting and scaring north enders. Before the Westchester district was annexed Woods had a habit of jumping in the Bronx River and swimming across when the New-York police were after him. He was an expert swimmer, and often escaped.

Woods and four companions yesterday afternoon were in a beer garden known as "Giese's Bronx River Park," which is near the river, the name of which it bears. The five were enjoying themselves hugely annoying small peddlers.

Among their diversions was a scheme for throwing "Tom" Davenport, a seller of frankfurter sausages and sauerkraut, who lives at 482 Ryder Avenue, into the Bronx River.

The men carried out their plan and sent Davenport flying into the water. Woods did most of the throwing.

Davenport came to the surface and tried to swim out, but one of the young men ran down the bank, got into a boat, and, with an oar, kept Davenport from landing for some time.

The peddler finally reached the shore and demanded to know who had thrown him in. He said he could "lick the man that done it."

Woods stepped out of the crowd, and, poking a revolver under Davenport's nose, told him he was the man, and he could go ahead and "lick" him if he wanted to.

Davenport reconsidered, and then went in search of a policeman. He found Policeman Riley of the Tremont mounted squad and told him of his troubles. Riley went at once to Giese's place, but Woods saw him coming and decamped.

Riley followed, having dismounted, and Woods took to the water about 100 feet away.

Now, Policeman Riley is a good swimmer, and it was a hot day. So he took off his coat, vest, and helmet, his belt, and revolver, and jumped in after Woods.

The spectators saw a great swimming and wading match. Woods would swim across and then dodge and swim back. Riley finally chased him upon the shoals, and demonstrated that he could wade faster than Woods, for he caught him near the Westchester bank.

Woods was taken to the Tremont Station and locked in a cell. He said he had borrowed the revolver from a watchman, and that it was empty. He had given it back again.

He will be arraigned in Morrisania Court to-day.

### BURNED ONE MAN, DAZED ANOTHER

**Trolley Wire on Harlem Bridge Falls on a Milkman—The Lineman Who Tried to Repair It Shocked.**

David McMullen of Boston Road, a milkman, was driving south over Harlem Bridge yesterday morning, at 2:30 o'clock, when a wire of the Union Railroad broke. One end of the live wire, emitting blue sparks, fell on McMullen's neck, and then slipped off upon his hand. He was burned on the back of the neck and on the wrist of his left hand. He refused to go to the hospital, and said he could deliver his milk. He drove on into the city.

The breaking of the trolley wire caused a stoppage of traffic throughout the entire line.

William Walsh, a nineteen-year-old lineman, who lives at 1,611 Lexington Avenue, went to repair the break. He climbed up on the scaffolding of the bridge draw, but had scarcely perched himself on a cross beam, when he came tumbling down again. He had touched the end of the live wire, and was shocked into unconsciousness. He remained dazed about ten minutes. A policeman was about to send for an ambulance, when Walsh revived, shook himself, got up, and declared he was ready for work again. He climbed up and repaired the wire.

Louis Shanson, forty years old, of 1,559 Main Street, West Farms, an electrician at work in the power house of the same railroad, at that place, was burned slightly in the head and arms by coming in contact with a live wire. He was taken to the Fordham Hospital, where Dr. Riley dressed his wounds. Later he was taken home by friends.

### DEATH OF THE REV. WILLIAM DAY

**He Never Recovered from the Effects of a Surgical Operation.**

RUTHERFORD, N. J., July 21.—The Rev. William Day, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Rutherford, died to-day as the result of an operation to remove a fungous growth in the stomach. A few days ago he visited a physician in Paterson to consult about his trouble. The doctor performed the operation in his office, and the minister undertook to make his way back to Rutherford alone. He traveled on the Erie Railway, and then walked half a mile to his house. He was put to bed at once, but his condition rapidly grew worse, and his congregation were told this morning that he could not live.

Mr. Day was about seventy years old, had been over forty years in the ministry, and had been pastor of churches in Newark, Jersey City, Orange, Passaic, Plainfield, New-Brunswick, Dover, and Rutherford. He came to Rutherford in 1894, and was extremely popular. He leaves a wife.

### ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF ARSON

**Rosenberg Ran from the Building Which Had Been Set on Fire.**

Henry Rosenberg, eighteen years old, of 20 Mott Street, was held in $2,000 bail for examination by Magistrate Kudlich in Essex Market Court yesterday on a charge of arson. There was a fire at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning on the third floor of 71 Chrystie Street. Rosenberg was seen running from the place by a policeman, who chased him through Chrystie Street to Canal Street, to the Bowery, where he was caught. An unknown man who was with him escaped.

In the middle of the floor where the fire started was found a bundle of rags, which had been saturated with inflammable liquid and then set on fire. Deputy Fire Marshal O'Sullivan is investigating the case.

Rosenberg made a general denial of the charge against him.

**Four of the Party of Five Killed.**

TROY, N. Y., July 21.—A pleasure party of five men, while driving across the railroad track between Williamstown, Mass., and Pownal, Vt., this afternoon, was struck by Train No. 157 on the Fitchburg Road. Three of the men were instantly killed, one died soon afterward, and the remaining occupant of the carriage, William Prindle, formerly a Fitchburg brakeman, escaped injury by jumping. The party had waited for a freight train to pass, and did not see the passenger train coming from the opposite direction. The names of the men who were killed have not been ascertained, but they are said to have been Frenchmen residing in North Adams, Mass.

**The Republican Club Convention.**

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 21.—George E. Green, President of the Republican State League, will issue to-morrow morning the official call for the State Convention of Republican Clubs to be held here Sept. 4 and 5, the date agreed upon by the State Executive Committee. President Green urges all true Republicans to stand by the party, to bury factional differences or personal grievances, and work toward a harmonious convention. Each Republican Club of good standing in the State is allowed to send three delegates. The convention will be held in Stone Opera House. The first meeting will be called to order at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, Sept. 4.

## CAPTURED THE G. W. CHILDS

### Seized by the McLane After an Exciting Chase at Sea.

### SHE SAILED FOR NEW-YORK YESTERDAY

**Evidence to Prove that She Has Violated Our Neutrality Laws Procured and She Was Taken in Charge.**

KEY WEST, Fla., July 21.—The notorious steamer G. W. Childs left this port at noon to-day, but was brought back by the McLane under seizure. She had cleared for New-York several days ago; but did not sail, as her Captain alleges she had some accident to her machinery.

The Childs has been watched by officers of the McLane since she returned from Jamaica. It was said she took an expedition to Cuba. The Childs would have been siezed earlier, but the authorities could not secure the evidence necessary, and, as her papers were also straight, it was expected that she would again evade seizure by the authorities.

The McLane for the last four days has been lying with steam up, her crew awaiting with feverish anxiety for orders to capture the Childs if she left the port at noon. The Childs left the port under full head of steam. Half an hour later the Captain of the McLane received a cummunication from the Collector of Customs to bring the Childs back at any cost. At this time she was fully three miles away. In a few moments the McLane was under way and around Fort Taylor, heading for the Childs, with signals for her to heave to, to which no attention was paid.

Thousands of people viewed the chase from housetops, and the ships in the harbor. It was very evident to those on the McLane that she could not overtake the Childs. Then Capt. Littlefield sent a few twenty-pound shot so unpleasantly close to the Childs that her Captain concluded the McLane wanted her to stop, which she did. A prize crew from the cutter went on board and took the Childs to Key West and informed the Captain that his vessel had been seized for violation of the neutrality laws.

The necessary evidence to seize the Childs was secured a few minutes after she left her wharf. On the return of the McLane she was greeted with cheers from the crowded pier.

Capt. Swain of the Childs is very indignant at having been fired upon, and states that he knows of no reason why such action should have been taken against him. He says that he was properly entered from his trip from Jamaica, and, while some slight irregularities did exist in his crew list, it was owing to the fault of his brokers at Philadelphia, and had been settled at the Custom House here. He sailed from Jamaica on June 12, and, after touching at Point Salina and Barrahona for repairs, he sailed for Key West, where he arrived on the 3d. He was ordered to Tortugas to be fumigated, and, after remaining there seven days, he came back to Key West.

He said that yesterday about noon he cleared his boat for New-York, having first surrendered his register and taken out enrollment and coasting license, and that shortly before leaving the assistant engineer reported to him that he saw a party offer Lynch some money, and he was informed by Lynch that it was $200, to corroborate what the fireman had reported. His answer to the party was that he knew nothing and could say nothing. The Captain sent one deckhand, shipped at this port, to find out the party. He returned, stating that Lynch was then talking to the Spanish Consul.

The entire Cuban population turned out to visit the Childs this afternoon.

### INSURGENTS BADLY BEATEN.

**Details of the Great Battle Fought Between Manzanillo and Bayamo.**

HAVANA, July 21.—Further details have been made public of the recent battle between the insurgents and Government troops between Manzanillo and Bayamo. Capt. Gen. Martinez Campos left Manzanillo for Bayamo with 1,000 troops. On July 13 this force was ambushed by 7,000 insurgents near Valensuela. The Spanish forces were under the actual command of Brig. Gen. Santocildes, who was the military commander of the Manzanillo district.

The Spanish troops fought bravely, again and again repelling the fierce charges of the rebels. It was thought that the principal object of the attack was to capture Gen. Campos. The troops formed a hollow square about him, thoroughly determined that he would not be taken unless it was over their dead bodies. The battle lasted seven hours. During one of the charges Gen. Santocildes was killed. Gen. Campos then took command of the troops, and finally succeeded in defeating the rebels.

The insurgents left 500 dead and wounded on the field. Among the dead were the leaders, Rabi and Moncada. The Government loss was seventy-two killed, including two officers, and a number wounded.

MADRID, July 21.—A dispatch from Havana states that Gen. Navarro, with 2,000 men, has arrived at Bayamo and relieved Captain General Campos, who was in a critical position in that city. Col. Adano with a battalion, is expected to arrive at Bayamo very soon. A decisive battle is imminent.

### CAUCA SAILS FOR CARTHAGENA.

**A Report that She Is on a Filibustering Expedition to Cuba.**

Among the vessels sailing from this port yesterday was the steamer Cauca, formerly the New-London fishing steamer George B. Sandt. The Cauca has recently been fitting out at the Erie Basin. Her departure attracted some interest because of a rumor, said to have originated with a man who claimed to have been offered the place of Captain on her, to the effect that she was off on a filibustering expedition to Cuba. The supposition was that she would have men and arms put aboard by some sailing vessel off the coast of Florida.

The vessel went out flying the French flag. She cleared from the Custom House Friday for Carthagena and other Colombian ports.

**Tortured Herself with Needles.**

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 21.—Nellie Thomas, aged eighteen was taken to the City Hospital last evening from the Convent of the Good Shepherd. She seemed to be suffering from swollen feet, which the examining physician at first attributed to a needle he noticed protruding from the flesh. Closer examination disclosed other needles, and, on being questioned, the girl confessed that for penance she had forced the needles into her flesh. Over forty needles were taken from her legs by the physicians. She said she had been doing penance of her own free will for over two years.

**In Haste and Was Drowned.**

The barges bringing the County Tyrone Men's Association back from its annual outing yesterday evening landed at the foot of East Thirty-first Street at about 10 o'clock. John Goodman, 22 years old, of 305 East Thirty-second Street, stepped on a stringer of the dock in his haste to get ahead of the crowd. He lost his footing and was drowned.

### MOB TRIED TO RESCUE A PRISONER

**Roundsman Powers Kept a Crowd of Several Hundred Persons at Bay in Market Street Until Aid Came.**

Roundsman Powers of the Madison Street Station was dispersing a gang near the "big block," in Cherry Street, between Catharine and Market Streets, yesterday morning, when an old man approached him and said: "This man has just stolen my watch and chain." He pointed to Charles Donohue, twenty-one years old, of 28 Chrystie Street, whom the Roundsman arrested. He took his prisoner through Cherry Street and Market Street to Hamilton Street. At the corner Cornelius Kennedy and Thomas O'Brien, with several others, seized the Roundsman. In the scuffle that followed Donohue got away and ran off through Hamilton Street, with the Roundsman in pursuit.

The man ran up to the roof of 38 Hamilton Street, where he was recaptured.

When Powers got his prisoner down to the yard, the gang again attacked him. With his revolver he kept them at bay, and took Donohue into the street, where a crowd of several hundred persons tried to surround him.

The Roundsman faced the crowd with his revolver and slowly dragged his prisoner through Market Street toward Madison Street. Donohue again tried to break away, but Powers placed the revolver at his head. After that the prisoner went along quietly.

When Madison Street was reached, two policemen, who were on a surface car jumped off, and at the Roundsman's order arrested Kennedy and O'Brien.

The prisoners were taken to the station house without further trouble.

Kennedy said he was twenty-five years old and lived at 5 Orchard Street. O'Brien gave his age as nineteen and his address as 1,558 Second Avenue.

The man who said he had been robbed was not to be seen anywhere, and the prisoners were then taken to Essex Market Court, where Magistrate Kudlich held Donohue in $500 for examination on a charge of robbery and the other men in $300 for trial on a charge of assault.

### RUN DOWN BY A CABLE CAR

**A Carriage in Which There Were Four Persons Demolished in Park Row—One Woman Injured.**

Cable Car No. 239 of the Third Avenue line ran into a two-seated open carriage, in which there were four persons, at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon in front of 13 Park Row. Miss Carrie Baldwin of 25 Bridge Street, Newark, N. J., was thrown out of the carriage and was dragged along ten or fifteen feet. Her right leg and arm were severely bruised. She was attended by an ambulance surgeon, and was sent home in care of her friends.

John Callanan of Newark was driving. All four were thrown out, but escaped serious injury. The carriage was demolished.

Several persons on the sidewalk saw the dangers and called out to Callanan. One of the women became frightened and tried to seize the reins, but before the horse could be started up the car struck the carriage.

The gripman, Frank Lewis, of 210 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, was placed under arrest. He was exonerated from blame by those who saw the accident.

### THE REV. DR. D. C. EDDY ILL

**While Preaching in Cottage City He Drops Unconscious to the Floor—A Brooklyn Clergyman.**

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., July 21.—The Rev. Dr. D. C. Eddy of Brooklyn was attacked this morning with illness in the pulpit of Union Chapel. Dr. Eddy was well along in his discourse, when suddenly he began to tremble in a violent manner. He dropped unconscious to the floor a moment later.

One of the choir singers lifted Dr. Eddy to a chair, and Mrs. Eddy hastened to the pulpit, and undertook to revive her husband.

Dr. Eddy, after a time, was able to speak, and, with a show of feebleness, told the congregation that it must excuse the scene he had made.

He then was assisted to the cottage he is occupying. He is in a weak condition to-night.

### ANOTHER OF THE ERICSSON MEN DEAD

**David Cody, Whose Home was in Jersey City—Others Badly Off.**

NEW-LONDON, Conn., July 21.—David Cody, the second victim of the Ericsson disaster, died at the Marine Hospital this morning. His wife, father, and mother were with him. Cody came from Worcester, but he married in Jersey City. A child of his is there now. His father is a machinist in Worcester. Cody was well educated, having been graduated from the Worcester High School. He was thirty-two years old. His body will be taken to Jersey City for burial.

The body of Strinsky was forwarded to Dubuque last night.

The condition of Austin Williams of New-York changed for the worse this evening, and he may die.

William Merwin, whose condition has been critical for a few days, remains the same, with only an even chance for recovery.

Joseph Hamilton of Trinity Place, New-York, is the only one whose chances of recovery are considered good.

### ACCEPTED ARCHIBALD'S RESIGNATION

**Central Labor Union Would Not Make Him an Honorary Delegate.**

The delegates of the Central Labor Union yesterday had a lively time over the resignation of James P. Archibald as a delegate and Recording Secretary of that organization. Mr. Archibald is now Warden of Ludlow Street Jail, and no one who holds a political office can hold an office in the Central Labor Union.

A delegate moved to accept Mr. Archibald's resignation, and Delegate Willow of the varnishers, in a sarcastic tone, amended that it be accepted with thanks. He added that Archibald was now a public man, a leader of the State Democracy, a member of the Committee of Seventy, a man who consorted with millionaires, and did other things of that sort.

It was decided to accept the resignation, but without the vote of thanks. Then Delegate Edwards moved to have Archibald elected as an honorary delegate, but the Chair refused to entertain the motion, as he said it was unconstitutional.

**Murderers Sentenced at Midnight.**

LUNENBURG COURT HOUSE, Va., July 21.—The juries in the case of Pokey Barnes and Mary Barnes, charged with the murder of Mrs. Pollard, returned verdicts last night of murder in the first degree as to Pokey, and of murder in the second degree as to Mary. At midnight Solmon Marable, Mary Abernathy, and Pokey Barnes were sentenced to be hanged on Sept. 23, and Mary Barnes was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The troops then took charge of the prisoners, and started for this city. The Court House is seventeen miles from railroad, telephone, or telegraphic communication.

**Accidentally Shot Her Brother.**

Edward Mollenhauer, eight yeares old, and his sister Annie, fourteen years old, were playing with a toy pistol that carried a 22-calibre cartridge, in the hallway of their home, 654 Butler Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning.

Annie pointed the pistol at Edward in a joke, there was a report, and the bullet entered Edward's neck. The boy was taken to St. John's Hospital, and the girl was taken in charge by the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. She said she did not know the pistol was loaded.

## GOES FAST ENOUGH NOW

### Mr. Iselin Perfectly Satisfied with Defender's Showing.

### IN BETTER SHAPE FOR TO-DAY'S RACE

**Her Rigging Has Been Tightened, Some Sails Recut, and a Weak Bobstay Repaired—To-day's Triangular Course.**

The second of the Defender-Vigilant races for the $200 cup offered by the New-York Yacht Club will be sailed to-morrow over a triangular course of thirty miles, ten miles to a side, from either Scotland or Sandy Hook Lightships, as the proper laying out of the course may require. Scotland Lightship has first choice, because of its location, but it does not afford so wide a scope as the other.

The windward leg of the course will be made first if possible. The starting time will be the same as announced for Saturday's race.

Both boats are ready for the contest, and the Defender will be in much better trim than on Saturday. A most interesting race, even more so than that of Saturday, may be expected.

The Defender was at City Island the best part of to-day, and workmen were busy on her, though on comparatively small things, for the hull of the boat stood the strain of Saturday's race in fine shape, while the spars are as sound as ever.

The rigging had to be tightened, some sails recut, and the bobstay repaired, but these things are expected in a new boat, and were duly provided for.

At 4 o'clock the Defender left City Island in tow of the tug Atwood, and attended by the Hattie Palmer. Mrs. Iselin was on board with her husband. The yachtsmen making up the racing party were also there. The Defender was towed directly to Bay Ridge, and anchored there shortly after 7 o'clock.

Everybody on board seemed in excellent spirits when The Times man went off to the boat after she had anchored, and if there was any disappointment over the small margin of time over Vigilant in Saturday's race because of that unfortunate last tack of five minutes it did not show itself.

"Our trip to City Island," said Mr. Iselin, "was to tighten up our rigging and do a few other things always necessary on a new boat. She is all right again, and we are in fair shape for to-morrow's race. The jib topsail has been recut and two feet have been taken off the club topsail, so that both sails will set better than on Saturday.

"That new main boom? What do we want of a new main boom?" said Mr. Iselin, rather quizzically, as he answered a question about it. "Isn't she going fast enough with her present one?"

"Then you are satisfied with her performance?" was asked.

"Perfectly," was the reply.

"How did you come to make that extra tack?"

"We mistook a tug ahead of us for the Luckenbach," replied Mr. Iselin, "and tacked as soon as we discovered our mistake. I should think we lost all of five minutes on the tack."

Asked as to what he thought of Vigilant's performance, Mr. Iselin said that he considered it an excellent one, while her time over the course showed that she was undoubtedly faster than in 1893.

In speaking of stretching rigging, Mr. Iselin said that they were much bothered by it during the race, and that several of the short tacks were made to give opportunity for setting it up. The mainsail he considered a very good one.

Mr. Leeds also had a good word or two for the boat, while Capt. Haff smiled acquiesence and evidently shares the confidence and satisfaction of the others.

The boat herself looks in splendid trim, while her crew are apparently as lively as ever. They proved themselves a fine racing crew Saturday and may be expected to keep up their reputation to-morrow.

The Vigilant lay at anchor in the Horseshoe at Sandy Hook yesterday.

Partisans of the Defender are not at all cast down at the small margin of 2 minutes 45 seconds win, which the official figures showed, for they know that the Defender was nearly three times that amount ahead before she threw away five minutes on that unfortunate tack. They look for a better performance to-morrow.

The confidence of the Defender's own people may be judged from Capt. Haff's remark that all that was wanted was wind enough to race, and he didn't much care whether it was strong or light, so far as confidence in winning was concerned.

Although Mr. Iselin made light of the bobstay matter, yet it is known positively that it stretched or weakened in some way in the race, so that the bowsprit was pulled noticeably upward by the strain of the head stays, and that there was considerable fear that the bobstay would part entirely.

So great was this fear, indeed, that the jib was not set up as hard as usual, and the set of the sail was therefore not what it should have been.

But the defect has now been remedied, and further trouble is not anticipated.

### WINDSTORM AT ROSEVILLE, OHIO

**Two Persons Killed and Several Injured at a Camp Meeting.**

ROSEVILLE, Ohio, July 21.—Two persons were killed to-day and several were hurt in a windstorm which burst upon the camp grounds, near here, uprooting trees and overturning buildings.

The dead are:

DESEEM, PATRICK, Zanesville; caught by a falling tree and crushed so badly that he died in an hour.

WILSON, Mrs. CLEMENT, Zanesville; skull crushed; killed instantly.

Among the injured are:

ANSEL, Miss CLEA, Saltillo; leg crushed.

JENKINS, LYDIA, Zanesville; hit on the head and badly hurt.

Several other persons were injured slightly.

**Magistrate Wentworth Paid the Fine.**

Thomas J. Frizell, who lives at 134 West Twelfth Street, was arrested Saturday afternoon, and in the Harlem Police Court yesterday was charged with being drunk and abusive. Magistrate Wentworth fined him $3.

He had no money with him to pay his fine, but he said he could get it when he went home.

The Magistrate said Frizell was a responsible appearing man, and handed the clerk $3, Frizell promising he would return the money to-day.

**To Form a Cabinet for Norway.**

STOCKHOLM, July 21.—King Oscar, who is spending a holiday at Marstrand, summoned M. Thorne, a Norwegian ex-Minister and a Conservative, and asked him to undertake the formation of a coalition Cabinet. M. Thorne consented to make the attempt.

### STEAMER AND FLOAT IN COLLISION

**The Heligoland, Just Arrived from Nordenham, Seriously Damaged—Float Cut Nearly in Two.**

The oil tank steamship Heligoland arrived from Nordenham yesterday, and was involved in a serious collision while steaming up the East River. As she ranged opposite Pier 50, a heavily laden car float belonging to the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad was sighted coming down the stream, in tow of Transfer No. 4.

As the vessels drew near, the towing boat swung inshore. The swift current catching the float aslant, swept it well out into the stream, and directly ahead of the steamship. Capt. von Rellern rang a signal to reverse the engines, but before that could be done the sharp iron stem of the Heligoland was cleaving its way into the sides of the float. Several cars were derailed and overturned, some of them narrowly escaping a tumble over the side.

The float was cut half way through before the steamship's headway was checked. Being in danger of sinking, it was towed by Transfer Boat No. 10 to the navy yard flats and beached.

The Heligoland was injured about the bow, and had a big hole in her stem. After freeing herself, she made her way to her pier, at the foot of North Tenth Street, Williamsburg.

### A CRAZY WOMAN AT NIAGARA FALLS

**She Belongs in This City, and Will Be Brought Back by Her Father.**

NIAGARA FALLS, Ontario, July 21.—A young woman, apparently twenty-three or twenty-four years old, approached the porter of the Imperial Hotel at the Grand Trunk Railway station here last night and greatly surprised him by saying: "For God's sake, show me to some hotel where I can rest. The porter escorted her to his hotel, where she was assigned to a room.

After reaching the room she began weeping and wringing her hands. The ladies of the hotel went to her assistance, and did what they could to quiet her. She told them she was in great trouble, and claimed that her friends were trying to destroy her nervous system. She talked incoherently, and rambled from one subject to another during most of the night. She said her name was Josie Hirschmann, and that her parents lived at 124 One Hundred and Twelfth Street, New-York City.

Dr. J. D. McGarry was called in to see her this morning, and pronounced her insane. Her people in New-York have been communicated with, and her father, John D. Hirschmann, has telegraphed to detain her until he arrives to-morrow morning.

### DURRANT'S TRIAL WILL BEGIN TO-DAY

**He Is Charged with Murdering Blanche Lamont in San Francisco.**

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The trial of William Henry Theodore Durrant for the murder of Blanche Lamont in Emanuel Baptist Church will begin in the Superior Court to-morrow.

From the hour of opening of court until the case shall be ended there will be a bitter legal battle. The police are positive of securing conviction, and the defense professes to be just as positive of acquittal. The evidence on the part of the prosecution will be entirely circumstantial. A complete chain which cannot be broken has been woven, the police say, but the defense has intimated it will prove an alibi.

Durrant expresses great confidence in the outcome. He maintains his innocence, and has hinted that some startling evidence will be given in his favor.

It is thought the trial will last at least two weeks. Should a verdict of acquittal be rendered, Durrant still must answer the charge of murdering Minnie Williams. The strongest charge, however, is the one he will face in the morning.

### A LINSEED OIL MILL BURNED

**The Loss Estimated to Reach Nearly $800,000.**

CHICAGO, July 21.—Mill No. 4 of the National Linseed Oil Company, at the crossing of Canal Street and the Burlington Railway tracks, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning, entailing a loss of nearly $800,000.

The fire was a fierce one, and before the firemen could reach the scene on the first alarm it was beyond their control. The building was saturated with oil. Oil was stored by the thousands of barrels on every floor, and it needed but the touch of a match to start the huge bonfire ablaze. The moment the fire had fairly broken out the flames leaped in great jumps from one spot to another, and it was only due to the isolated position of the mill and the hard work of the Fire Department that the blaze was confined to the buildings in which it started. As it was, a lumber yard and a small factory near-by were often in great danger.

### PROROGATION AT OTTAWA DELAYED

**The Canadian Parliament will Probably Adjourn To-day.**

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 21.—All arrangements were completed for the prorogation of Parliament yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, but it did not take place. The bill respecting the Hudson Bay Railway Company was sent to the Senate from the House of Commons before the time set for prorogation. Senators Scott and Power strongly opposed the measure, and prorogation was postponed until 7 o'clock, with the expectation that the bill would be allowed to go through, but the opposition was kept up, and, as the Government was determined to press it through, prorogation was delayed.

Everything was in readiness for the ceremony. The Guard of Honor was assembled on the lawn to receive the Governor General, and the military escort was waiting his arrival. It is very likely that prorogation will take place to-morrow.

### ON THE WATCH FOR FILIBUSTERS

**Rigid Inspection of Vessels Bound from Puget Sound to Hawaii.**

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, July 21.—Customs officers have received cipher orders from the Treasury Department to exercise the closest scrutiny of all vessels clearing from the sound for Hawaii, and not to issue clearance papers to any vessel bound there until the same shall have undergone a minute inspection by Treasury officials.

It is said the orders result from secret information sent the Hawaiian Government to the effect that another filibustering expedition is being fitted out on the sound for the purpose of overthrowing the Dole Government.

**Her Ribs Broken in a Crush.**

Mrs. Heins, twenty-eight years old, of 68 West Thirty-seventh Street, was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital from the Iron Steamboat Pier at the Battery, on the arrival of the iron steamboat Taurus, from Long Branch, about 11 o'clock.

Accompanied by a man and another woman, she was on her way to the boat at Long Branch, when the crowd was so great that she was crushed against the iron railing of the passage way and several of her ribs were broken.

Mrs. Heins fainted and came near being trampled to death by those who were pushing their way to reach the boat.

**Iron Workers May Strike.**

There may be a strike of union housesmiths and bridgemen on Aug. 1, to compel the iron manufacturers to recognize the union and sign an agreement with it.

The League of Iron Manufacturers declines to recognize the union, and will, President J. M. Cornell says, only treat with the men in their individual capacity. The Central Labor Union has espoused the cause of the complaining workmen.

## 148 PERSONS DROWNED

### Result of a Collision of Steamers in the Gulf of Spezia.

### THE MARIA P. SENT TO THE BOTTOM

**She Sank in a Very Few Minutes After Crashing Into the Ortigia in the Early Morning.**

### ONLY THIRTY OF THOSE ON BOARD SAVED

**Terrible Scenes of Panic on the Doomed Vessel, and No Efforts at Rescue by the Ortigia's Crew.**

LA SPEZIA, Italy, July 21.—A terrible accident, resulting in the loss of 148 lives, occurred near the mouth of the Gulf of Spezia to-day. At 1:30 o'clock this morning the steamers Ortigia and Maria P. ran into each other, and the latter vessel was so badly damaged that she sank in a very short time.

The Maria P. had on board, in addition to her crew, 178 passengers, bound from Naples for the River Plate, by far the larger part of whom were emigrants. The night was pitch dark when the collision occurred, and the scene on board the sinking steamer almost defies description. Most of the passengers were asleep in their bunks at the time, and were awakened by the crashing of the steamer's plates, deck beams, and deck planks. They were panic-stricken, and rushed, pell mell, on deck, where they ran hither and thither, calling upon the saints to save them.

From the reports of the disaster received here it is impossible to determine whether any attempt was made by the Maria P. to clear away and launch her small boats, to attempt to rescue the passengers, but, judging from the accounts given by the excited survivors, it is surmised that the steamer went down too quickly to allow of this being done, though one boat got away. The blackness of the night added to the terror of those on board, and it is understood that some of the passengers, crazed with fear, jumped overboard.

The force of the collision was terrific. The Ortigia struck the Maria P. squarely on the starboard side, and her stem penetrated the ill-fated steamer for a distance of 18 feet. When she backed out a great volume of water poured through the orifice, and the vessel began almost immediately to settle.

No mention is made of the Ortigia lowering boats to attempt to rescue the imperilled people on the Maria P. Whether the former vessel was damaged or not is not known. The survivors are in such a mental condition that it is impossible as yet to get any connected story from them, but from the statements of some of the crew it appears that the disaster was the fault of the Ortigia. The crew of the Maria P. numbered seventeen. Of this number fourteen were saved in the boat that got clear of the ship. This boat also saved the thirty passengers who escaped drowning.

The Ortigia, on her previous voyage, had a collision in the same spot with a French steamer, and this fact adds strength to the belief that she was responsible for this morning's disaster. Admiral Morin, Minister of Marine, has ordered an inquiry to be made into the affair to place the responsibility.

The collision happened off Isola del Tino. The Ortigia left Genoa at 9 o'clock last night. The Maria P. was bound for Genoa, where the emigrants on board of her were to be transshipped to the steamer Sud America, which was to convey them to the River Plate.

It was ascertained this afternoon that the lookout man on the Ortigia saw nothing of the other steamer until it was too late to avert a collision.

The officers of the Ortigia say that no boats were lowered by the Maria P., and that their vessel saved all the survivors. The Ortigia remained in the vicinity of the accident for several hours, hoping that she might be able to rescue others. The bows of the Ortigia have in them a rent four yards long just above the water line.

Admiral Morin, Minister of Marine, announced the disaster to the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon, and the news created a deep impression. Many of the Deputies expressed sympathy with the families of the victims.

Capt. Ferrara was the master of the Maria P. Later information is to the effect that all her passengers were immigrants.

The Maria P. was a schooner rigged, iron screw steamer of 722 gross and 457 net tons. She was built in Sunderland in 1886, and was 175 feet long, 27 feet 1 inch beam, and 19 feet 8 inches depth of hold. She had five compartments. Her engines were of the compound type. She was owned by Marini Brichetto, and her hailing port was Genoa.

**Wanted to Lynch the Umpire.**

QUINCY, Ill., July 21.—At the close of to-day's Peoria-Quincy games some one yelled, "Lynch the umpire!" and in an instant 500 men rushed upon the diamond. The Peoria players surrounded the umpire—Frank Heath of Pontiac, Ill.—and with

## WHAT CONGRESS MAY DO

### Questions of Revenue Republicans Must Consider.

### THEIR POLICY NOT YET FIXED

**Probable that They Will Decide that to Do Nothing Will Be Best for Their Party—Favorable Condition of the Treasury.**

WASHINGTON, July 21.—What the new Congress will do with the revenue problem is beginning to excite a good deal of interest at the capital. The question is both a fiscal and a political one. The Treasury may need a small increase of revenue, and the political parties are likely to differ as to the means of providing it. If the Administration and Congress were of the same party the matter would become simply one of party policy, but with one party in power at the White House and the other under the dome of the Capitol it becomes a question of tactics on both sides.

The duty of the President is the comparatively simple one of seeing that no reenactment of any fragment of the McKinley system of protection shall go into the statute books. The duty of the House of Representatives under Mr. Speaker Reed will be more purely constructive and will involve the decision whether a tariff bill shall be passed or revenue sought in some other way. The President, from present indications, can afford to withhold his signature from any revenue measure he dislikes without putting the Treasury to serious embarrassment if Congress should refuse to send him a substitute bill.

The Administration will be relieved entirely of the necessity of recommending new revenue legislation to Congress if receipts shall continue to run at the rate thus far realized in July. The first seventeen days of the month have shown receipts aggregating $17,442,161, which is more than $1,000,000 per day, including Sundays and holidays. The month of July usually shows somewhat larger receipts in normal conditions than some of the other months of the year, because excise licenses and some other annual payments are included in the returns. This difference, however, is usually only $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 a month, and would not deprive the receipts of the present month of their encouraging character if it were eliminated.

If the receipts for the month shall continue as favorable as those of the first seventeen days they will exceed $31,000,000. A deduction of $2,000,000 would leave $29,000,000, and if this sum may be accepted as the rate for the year the year's income will be $348,000,000. Secretary Carlisle's estimate of expenditures for the fiscal year, including interest on the public debt, is $359,000,000, so that the present rate of receipts would leave a deficit of only $11,000,000. This hardly would make a serious impression on the surplus of $193,652,777 which was available at the beginning of the year.

The improvement in the receipts has been so slow in coming, and has been limited to so short a period that the conservative experts in the Treasury do not feel like admitting too much as yet. They, however, feel that with the continuance of business prosperity, the rate of receipts is likely to increase rather than fall off, after due allowance is made for the usual excess in July. Two influences are believed now to be in operation, which have been waited for patiently during the Spring. One is the increase of imports due to the revival of business and the consequent increase of customs receipts, and the other is withdrawal of whisky from bond. The customs receipts did not begin to show the influence of reviving industry along with railroad earnings and other domestic interests, for the reason that it required some time for importers to accept the revival as a settled fact, place their orders abroad and receive the new goods.

Some of these importations, it is believed, are coming in now, and no reason is recognized at the Treasury why they should not continue to come during the remainder of the Summer and the Autumn.

The increase of the receipts from internal revenue by the exhaustion of the great stock of whisky withdrawn from bond before the tax was increased last August, has been only a question of time, and the time seems now to have come. The recent proposal of the Kentucky distilleries to suspend production for the coming year will have no effect upon internal revenue receipts, for they will be derived from the stock of whisky already in bond, which is estimated at over 150,000,000 gallons.

It is possible for the Administration to adopt a constructive policy of revenue legislation, as well as to simply interpose a bar to the restoration of McKinleyism. The more aggressive advocates of tariff reform are urging and hoping that the President in his message and Secretary Carlisle in his annual report, will outline such a policy. Another step toward a revenue tariff, more intelligible and consistent than the Gorman bill, is what these persons are recommending in the form of a revenue duty on tea and coffee. They admit that no such duty would be enacted by a Republican Congress, but they do not regard that as any reason why the "campaign of education" should not be continued in favor of tariff reform.

Many letters have reached officers of the Treasury urging that a duty be levied on tea and coffee to supply a possible deficiency, and many of them come from the importers and dealers. The latter declare that a duty would raise the quality of the product put upon the American market without raising the retail price and without loss to the importers and wholesale dealers. The retailers might not make such large profits as some of them now realize on the cheapest grades, but they would make fair margins without raising their prices.

It is urged that a duty of 10 cents a pound on tea would afford a revenue of about $9,000,000, and that 3 cents a pound on coffee would afford a revenue of about $16,000,000. Such duties would be in accordance with the policy of taxing articles of a non-competitive character which enter immediately into consumption instead of the raw materials of manufacture, on which the amount of the duty is duplicated many times before it finally is paid by the consumer.

It is probable that the Republican leaders in Congress, with their usual tendency to discipline and unity of purpose, will talk over the tariff situation among themselves, and endeavor to agree upon a programme. They are not likely to pass a general tariff bill, for they realized in their attack on the Mills bill in 1888 how much a party is put upon the defensive which has a specific measure to answer for. Some of them dislike also to follow the policy which they ridiculed so bitterly in the Fifty-second Congress, of passing "pop-gun bills" dealing with single schedules.

The effort probably will be made to do just as little as possible, and to commit the party as little as possible. "The Republican Party can be trusted when restored to power to formulate a measure just to all sections and beneficial to all interests" will probably be about the formula with which they will undertake to excuse the policy of inaction when they go before the people in the Autumn.

The passage of resolutions declaring the attitude of the party was one of the methods of dealing with the tariff which was proposed in the Fifty-second Congress, and Senator Hill and Speaker Crisp were credited with favoring it. The plan was denounced as a cowardly one by the tariff reform wing of the party, and finally was abandoned, but if some such device would relieve the Republican majority in the next House from the responsibility of deciding whether to put a duty on wool and to restore the McKinley rates on woolens it probably would be glad to adopt it.

While the Administration, from present indications can afford to see such revenue legislation fall with comparative indifference, there would be some advantages in having an increase of $15,000,000 to $25,000,000 made to the annual revenue. If the Government could be authorized to redeem matured bonds and cancel legal tender paper with the surplus, a fair monthly margin might not be objectionable. There is only $25,364,500 of United States bonds now subject to redemption at the pleasure of the Government, and these are the old four-and-a-half per cent. bonds, continued at 2 per cent. in 1891 by Secretary Foster.

After these were cleared up, however, a simple enactment that the Secretary of the Treasury might cancel several millions of the uncovered paper in the Treasury cash would pave the way by easy steps for currency reform. The greenbacks in the cash a day or two ago were $22,547,482, and the Sherman notes were $39,450,819. If the receipts steadily shall exceed expenditures, these sums will increase, and might as well be retired permanently as kept in the Treasury vaults as a standing temptation to extravagance and increased paper issues


# Hot Days

Take the life out of the Blood, and weaken The whole System.

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

Gives the blood vitality, Makes it pure and Sustains health and strength.


## SHERIFF DOHT DENIES CHARGES

### He States that He Did Not Ask for Protection Money to Allow Gambling at Rockaway Beach.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., July 21.—Sheriff Henry Doht of Queens County was to-day inclined to treat rather lightly the charges of corruption made against him by The New-York Herald in connection with alleged "police protection" to gambling houses at Rockaway Beach.

The report accused the Sheriff of negotiating with a stranger about the terms on which he would permit the opening of a gambling resort at the beach, and told of secret interviews held in the Sheriff's private office, behind closed doors and windows, and arrangements made with Police Captain George De Mott, in command of the force of police at the beach. It also referred to a check said to have been given by the sporting man to Capt. De Mott, as an installment of the first week's amount of "protection money," and alleged that the terms had been arranged by Sheriff Doht in his office in the County Court House in this city.

The Sheriff stated that July 4 a man about forty years old, with a stubby mustache, called at his office, and said that he wanted to open a saloon and restaurant at Rockaway. The stranger said he called to learn something about the police arrangements at the beach and the expense necessary to secure the customary police protection for his place. Sheriff Doht says that he told the man that the police force was supported by contributions made by the proprietors of the resorts on the beach, and that he would be unable to state just what it would cost the inquirer to secure the police protection. The rate depended entirely on the size of the place to be opened.

The Sheriff says that he talked with the man right in his general business office. He denies most positively that there was any attempt at secrecy on his part. He says the conversation did not last more than a few minutes, and that any one who might have happened in the office could have easily overheard every word that passed between himself and the stranger.

Sheriff Doht denies that any reference was made to opening a gambling resort, and states that nothing was said about any of his subordinates or other county officials being implicated in any deal or arrangement to conduct an organized system of blackmail. He asserts that he made no mention of the names of any one during the conversation, or in any way compromised either himself or any other public official.

He denied particularly that he mentioned the name of District Attorney Daniel Noble in any way when talking to the stranger, whom he now believes to have been a reporter. The Sheriff said that the District Attorney's name was probably brought into the report in order to create trouble between them.

As for Policeman Kavanagh of this city, who was said to be the first man approached in the alleged transaction to secure "police protection" for the gambling resort to be opened, Sheriff Doht stated that he knew Policeman Kavanagh, but had probably not spoken to him in over a year.

When asked about Capt. De Mott's accepting a check, the Sheriff said the Captain was unmarried, and that the money subscribed toward the support of the beach police and that he made weekly collections, and would no doubt accept checks from the subscribers as readily as cash, where he knew the persons to be reliable.

The Sheriff would not say just what action he would take in the matter. He did state that it would be next to useless for him to fight a big newspaper. He admitted that he should consult counsel, and might bring a civil action for damages.

## ORGANIZATION OF COLORED VOTERS

### They Will Combine and Hold a State Convention at Saratoga, in August, with Patronage in View.

A mass meeting of prominent colored Republican voters was held yesterday afternoon at 451 Seventh Avenue, and the meeting decided to hold a State Convention at Saratoga, Aug. 16 and 17 next. Delegates from the various colored Republican organizations in all the counties will be invited to take part in the convention.

Charles F. Butler presided at yesterday's meeting, and Thomas A. Church was Secretary. The Executive Committee of nine, which was appointed a week ago made its report through the Chairman, Rush F. Simms. The committee recommended that the State Convention be held on the above dates, and that each county be allowed one delegate and one alternate for each one hundred colored voters. New-York County will send four delegates at large in addition to those sent by the assembly districts, which will elect delegates on the same basis of representation as the counties. Primaries will be held throughout the State on Wednesday evening, July 31, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock.

All of the committee's recommendations were unanimously adopted, and the committee was instructed to confer with the Kings County organization and perfect arrangements for the Saratoga Convention. The two committees will also provide for a full representation from the counties up the State.

When the convention is held, the leaders propose to form a permanent State league, which, they claim, will bring 45,000 colored voters into the organization. Many of the leaders are dissatisfied with the distribution of patronage at Albany and in this city, and they believe that if the colored men form themselves into a separate organization the party will treat them with more consideration in the disposal of the offices under its control. Considerable opposition to the regular Republican organization developed at the meeting. Charles W. Anderson, Private Secretary to State Treasurer Colvin, led the attack by making a bitter speech, in which he said, in part: "You can tell these Republican politicians, who go to headquarters year after year, and demand money to carry the colored vote in this, the Eleventh Assembly District, that this money never reaches the Republican voters, as a proof of which the Republican vote of this district has never varied for five or six years. If this district could be bought it certainly would show a Democratic gain, for the Democrats always have plenty of money to spend and we can only get a cigar, or a drink, from the Republicans. With our backing of 45,000 votes we can go to the Republicans and demand the patronage due us. If they refuse us we can take our votes elsewhere. The Republican Party has treated us like a dog, who, once whipped, is almost certain to come back to his master to be whipped again."

T. Thomas Fortune, and Jacob H. Simms also made speeches. They urged the voters to act as a unit and co-operate with the regular party organization.

"Batty" Smith, who was appointed keeper of one of the public baths, and recently resigned, expressed his views on municipal affairs and remarked: "Why, what do you expect, when they asked me to pass a civil service examination to pump water."

Harmony finally prevailed and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

### City Maps of the People's Ills.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Director Beitler has completed arrangements to have issued every three months complete maps of the sanitary condition of the city. There are fifteen maps, covering the entire thirty-seven wards, divided into as many districts, under the supervision of the Assistant Medical Inspectors. The maps are topographically the same as those in the possession of the Survey Bureau, showing the streets and ward boundaries.

In indicating the diseases little stickers are used—black for consumption, white, diphtheria; yellow, smallpox; green typhoid fever; red, scarlet fever, and silver, spotted fever. To indicate a death a smaller black spot is stuck on top of the indicated disease.

By this means the exact location of a case of contagious disease is kept constantly before the Medical Inspectors, and when they are centralized the cause can be investigated and removed.

## MORE CRIMES BY HOLMES

### Another Woman and Child Supposed to Have Been Murdered.

### WHICH MAKES THE LIST EIGHT IN ALL

**The Disappearance of Mrs. I. L. Conner and Her Little Daughter from Chicago Two Years Ago.**

CHICAGO, July 21.—To the long list of murders and other crimes directly traceable to H. H. Holmes, must now be added the mysterious disappearance of Mrs. I. L. Conner and her twelve-year-old daughter, with a reasonable certainty that they may have been disposed of in the same manner in which the rest of his victims met their death.

Mrs. Conner and her child were last seen in the company of Holmes in this city in 1893. Since then all trace of them has been lost, and the shrewdest detectives, who, at the instigation of the woman's family, have been working on the case, are now of the opinion that the finding of their bodies is the only possible solution of the mystery. The hunt for Mrs. Conner and her child has not, until lately, been made on the theory that they had been murdered. It was pursued on an effort to discover the woman and get her away from the influence of Holmes, in whose net she had been trapped, and it was not until the disclosures of his work in connection with the Pietzel murders were made that her friends began to fear that the lives of herself and child had been taken.

Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Conner, with their twelve-year-old daughter, came from Davenport, Iowa, to Chicago, in 1889. Holmes at that time was beginning to execute the swindles for which he afterward became notorious. One of his schemes was the drug and jewelry store in the Englewood Flats. Conner, who was a jeweler, was employed to conduct the jewelry store, and moved with his family into a flat above it. When Holmes had perfected his plan of robbing his creditors, he pretended to make a sale of the store and stock to Conner.

Mrs. Conner, a bright, ambitious woman, was given a position as bookkeeper. In a short time Holmes piloted her from the moral path, and then, wishing to get rid of Conner, furnished him with proofs of his wife's infidelity. Conner promptly abandoned his wife, and she, it is alleged, became Holmes's counselor and adviser. In this capacity she soon learned the character of the horrible work Holmes had in hand, and, to a degree, had him in her power. They had many violent quarrels, and in 1893 the woman and her child disappeared.

The theory of the people who have been investigating the case is that she was "removed" to prevent exposure.

If Mrs. Conner and her child are dead, as now seems almost certain, the list of murders with which Holmes is charged numbers eight—viz.: H. E. Pietzel, the three Pietzel children, the two Williams girls and Mrs. Conner and her child, and there is a plausible theory for the crime in each case. Pietzel was murdered to get the money from the insurance money into the possession of Mrs. Pietzel; the Pietzel children were killed to remove three heirs to the property and make the securing of the property by Holmes just that much easier; the Williams girls were killed to get control of $75,000 worth of real estate in Fort Worth, Texas, and Mrs. Conner and her little girl were made away with because they knew too much and a child whose keeping would be troublesome, and might necessitate an explanation of her mother's fate.

The rib-like fragments found in the ashes under the stove in the room of the Holmes building in Sixty-third street, and supposed to be the remains of the two Williams girls, were late last night subjected to a chemical test by Dr. C. P. Stringfield, and pronounced by him to be bits of fire-clay. When matched together, the pieces of fire-clay formed a section of a circle which, if complete, would equal the inside circumference of a large oil stove.

During the search yesterday for further evidence of Holmes's crimes, a bank book was found in his office on the third floor of the building at Sixty-third and Wallace Streets by Detectives Fitzpatrick and Norton. It belonged to Lucy Burbank, and was on the First National Bank of this city. It showed that Miss Burbank was a heavy depositor, putting money in the bank every day, sometimes as high as $3,000. Who the woman is is unknown, but Detective Fitzpatrick thinks he will be able to find her.

### MRS. HOLMES AS STATES EVIDENCE

**She is Going to Aid the Philadelphia Officers in Their Work.**

INDIANAPOLIS, July 21.—Information that came to the surface here to-day shows that Mrs. Georgiana Howard, wife of Holmes, alias Howard, alias Mudgett, the versatile butcher now under arrest at Philadelphia, has turned against her husband, and that she is ready to assist in placing the halter around his neck. The recent departure for Philadelphia and the arrival there yesterday of Mrs. Howard, who was formerly Miss Georgiana Yoke of Franklin, this State, proves to be an incident of great interest in connection with the developments that came to the surface, linking Holmes to the murder of the Pietzel boy and his two sisters in Toronto, and the murder of Miss Williams at Chicago.

Mrs. Howard was interviewed by a correspondent of The New-York Times at Franklin, and was besieged by reporters on her arrival in this city, but all efforts to discover the purpose of her visit to Philadelphia were practically futile. Mrs. Howard stated that when she was in Philadelphia as a witness in the case connected with the swindling of the insurance company of $10,000 through the alleged death of Pietzel, she had promised that when the Prosecuting Attorney desired her presence she would come, and that her trip to Philadelphia at this time was in fulfillment of that promise.

An intimate friend of Mrs. Howard was, however, discovered to-day, to whom she had talked more freely relative to her visit to Philadelphia and the object of it than she had to reporters. Mrs. Howard stated in effect that she was convinced that her husband was a scoundrel and a murderer, and she determined to cut loose from him and give the authorities all the assistance in her power in bringing him to justice. From what Mrs. Howard said it looks as if she will be the most valuable witness against her husband which the prosecution has. Mrs. Howard would not say in plain words that she knew of the different murders, but she said enough to show that she has been carrying secret knowledge of the crimes ever since she separated from Holmes, shortly before his arrest, but only since the finding of the bodies of the Pietzel girls did she decide to make a clean breast of her story.

Mrs. Howard was Holmes's fifth wife, and enjoyed his confidence to a great extent. It is significant that she was in Indianapolis on Aug. 7, 1893, when Howard Pietzel disappeared. She was also in Toronto with Holmes a month later, when the two sisters were supposed to have been murdered, and she was also in Chicago under Holmes's protection when Annie Williams was said to have been killed.

It will be remembered that when Holmes was questioned relative to the finding of the Pietzel children in the cellar in Toronto he denied any knowledge of the manner of their taking off, he having been with her hundreds of miles from Toronto at the time of the killing of the Pietzel children. Mrs. Howard states that she will knock the pins out from under that alibi, for Holmes was not with her at the time of the killing of the children, and that she had no knowledge of where he was, except that he was in Toronto and not a hundred miles away, as he says. The maiden name of Mrs. Howard was such as to indicate the most intense antipathy toward her husband, and it is expected that she will give the Philadelphia officers points that will lead to the forging of many links that are now wanting.

Mrs. Howard would apply for a divorce from the monster to whom she is now bound were it not for the fact that she lacks a year and a half of having acquired a residence in Indiana, and the residence that she had acquired elsewhere has been forfeited by her return to this State. Mrs. Howard believes that long before she will be in a position to institute proceedings the hangman will have relieved her of the trouble and expense of consulting an attorney relative to a divorce.


Do you want a Tonic?

**Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.**

Dr. W. J. Norfolk, Chicopee Falls, Mass., says: "I have used it as a tonic and stimulant with success. I always keep it in the house for my own use."



# R. WALLACE & SONS MANUFACTURING CO.

## Fine Silverware

FIFTH AVENUE, Between 26th and 27th Streets.


## FLED IN THEIR NIGHT ROBES

### Narrow Escapes at a Fire in Guttenberg, N. J.—A Woman Hurt Leaping from a Roof Will Probably Die.

GUTTENBERG, N. J., July 21.—A fire was discovered at 3 o'clock this morning in the bakery of Frederick Kull, in Bergenline Avenue, near Herman Avenue. From there it spread to the millinery store of Mrs. Maria Schroeder and Ernest Appel's confectionery store, and all were destroyed.

The Hudson County Hotel, which was built when the old Secaucus race track was established, over half a century ago, was damaged. The buildings were owned by Mrs. Caroline Asimus, whose loss is $6,000. Appel, Kull, and Mrs. Schroeder lose $5,000 on stock and furniture.

The buildings were occupied by four families. Mrs. Asimus and her nieces, Mr. and Mrs. Appel, and Mrs. Schroeder and her daughter all escaped in their night robes, nothing being saved but some insurance policies which were in the keeping of Mrs. Asimus.

Kull and his wife and four children found their escape by the stairs cut off, and were obliged to flee to the roof of a second-story extension, whence they jumped to mattresses. All made the leap safely except Mrs. Kull, who was badly injured, and will probably die.

## DOINGS IN THE STATE CAMP

### *SEVERAL OF THE MILITIAMEN PROSTRATED BY THE HEAT.*

**Religious Services, Numerous Arrests, Many Visitors, Big Excursion, and Gen. Scott Entertained.**

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 21.—The Seventy-fourth Regiment of Buffalo and the Eighth Battalion of New-York passed a very quiet Sunday. There was the usual morning service, with preaching by the Rev. Thomas B. Berry, Chaplain of the Seventy-fourth Regiment. There were but few visitors to the camp during the day, but by the time of the dress parade many came, some driving over from the near-by Summer resorts and Peekskill.

Several of the soldiers were prostrated by the heat, but under the care of Dr. Sutton of the Surgeon Corps of the Eighth Battalion, they soon recovered. The afternoon lectures by Capt. Thurston and Col. Green were largely attended.

The drum corps of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, just before leaving Buffalo, started a secret society called the "Noble Knights," of which Drum Major Schneider was elected Grand Master. While on the train they initated sixty-two new members.

The men of Company F, Eighth Battalion, will have Thursday of this week, what promises to be the largest excursion that ever visited camp, for which over 1,000 tickets have already been sold. The steamer Myndert Starin and two barges have been chartered, and will leave the foot of West Twentieth Street at 8:30 o'clock A. M., and West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Crowley's Eighth Regiment Band of sixty pieces, which will be on board, will give a band concert at the camp in the afternoon.

Privates Corbett and Seffren of Company C were arrested and placed in the guard house Saturday night for fighting.

Jarvis, Witters, Miller, and Storm of Company D, feeling rather dry Saturday night, went to the "Canteen Fitzpatrick," down the road. On returning they were arrested, and Corp. Jarvis being proven the ringleader was reduced to the ranks.

The small newsboys who followed the Seventy-fourth Regiment from Buffalo were caught sleeping in a tent, and, after being placed in the guard house, were lectured, sent out of the camp, and warned not to return.

Private William Kerr of Company C, Eighth Battalion, obtained permission to go to Peekskill to attend church. On returning, the guards at the outpost saw that he was intoxicated, and arrested and placed him in the guard house. During the lecture of Capt. Thurston, which was delivered at the rear of the guard tent, Mr. Kerr came to the conclusion that he had been in custody long enough, and coolly walked out. Lieut. O'Connor, officer of the guard, sent a guard after him. When called on to halt he started and ran. Then a lively chase followed. Mr. Kerr, being quite a sprinter, was rapidly outdistancing his pursuers when the sentry on Post 2 tripped him and he fell. He fought hard for his liberty, struck right and left, and attempted to strike the Lieutenant. After being overpowered he was bound hand and foot and placed in the guard house. The men of his company say that when he is himself he is the quietest man in the regiment.

Gen. Scott, ex-Colonel of the Eighth Regiment, visited camp to-day. He was well entertained by his old comrades and the officers of the post.

A party of fifty-five bicyclists rode from New-York to-day, making the run in less than four hours.

After the dress parade in the evening the band played "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and a service of song was held in the tent of the Young Men's Christian Association.

## BETTER BUSINESS IN PROSPECT

**The Facts on Which Fall River Manufacturers Base Their Hopes.**

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 21.—With the settlement of the proposed slasher tenderers' strike, the local manufacturing business will to-morrow resume the course predicted for it by cloth brokers some weeks ago, when the trade began falling off. Unless all signs fail, they say that the next few weeks will see a marked advance in prices and a great increase in the demand for the products of all mills.

This view has been strengthened during the past week by the owners of the iron works, mills, and the American Printing Company, who in the course of some advice given the slasher tenders took occasion to say that an era of active trade was at hand.

The closing of the first six months of this very extraordinary business year, coupled with the annual stock takings and the observance of the midsummer holiday, satisfactorily accounts to treasurers for the light sales of the past few weeks. Many of their contracts have run out and before renewing them they propose to exact higher prices than are now being offered. That they will secure them was foreshadowed yesterday, when sales were made for delivery during the last months of the year on a basis of 2 15-16 cents for 64 by 64's, an advance of one-sixteenth of a cent per yard over the ruling quotations of the past few weeks.

### Explosion of Soda Cylinders.

HUDSON, Mass., July 21.—Five soda cylinders charged with carbonic acid gas, which were lying in the yard back of Seymore's Block, exploded this afternoon. They were the property of T. F. Mahoney. Pieces were blown to a height of 100 feet, coming down from 400 to 500 feet from their starting place. The roofs of the Fitchburg Railroad freight depot and J. P. Russell's grain store were pierced, and several people narrowly escaped being struck. One cylinder, which sailed over the cupola of Houghton's shoe factory, struck between two little girls.

Mr. Mahoney was standing in the yard a few feet from the cylinders, but he was uninjured. Nearly all the glass in the rear of Seymore's Block was broken, and the building was otherwise damaged.

### Thrown From a Trolley Car.

Car No. 229, attached to Trolley Car No. 181 of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad, jumped the track at Ocean Avenue and Malbone Street Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. Frederick Eckerly of 30 Suydam Street was thrown out of the car and received a severe wound in his cheek. Julia Jackson of 239 Franklin Avenue was thrown forward in the car and cut her lips.

## POLITICIANS KEPT COOL

### Discussed Politics to the Accompaniment of Ocean Breezes.

### SENATOR KILBURN SOUGHT MR. PLATT

**The Tioga Statesman Made No Comments on the Interview with Mayor Strong—Work for a Larger State Committee.**

When the ocean breeze blew coolest through the Oriental Hotel yesterday afternoon, certain politicians of prominence in both parties sought comfortable spots where they might get its benefit, and there discussed the situation in a calm and businesslike manner, free from the traces of "midsummer madness," which has characterized recent utterances in the heat of this city.

To ex-Senator Platt came Senator Fred D. Kilburn of Franklin County, freighted with information and anxious for orders. The programme for his section of the State, politically speaking, has not been wholly made up, but Mr. Kilburn has recently been doing some work up there which is supposed to be satisfactory to Mr. Platt. The Thirty-second Senatorial District under the new apportionment is composed of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties. The Franklin County Convention was held last week, and Senator Kilburn presided. He made a speech, in which he declared that Gov. Morton would make a good candidate for the Presidency and ought to have the support of the Empire State delegation. Senator Kilburn also eulogized the late Legislature, to the entire satisfaction of Mr. Platt.

However interesting these facts may have been to Mr. Platt, there is one which is more to the point, from the standpoint of the Tioga man. Senator Kilburn was allowed to name the delegates from his county to the Senatorial Convention, and these delegates were instructed to support Mr. Kilburn. If Mr. Kilburn or any other Franklin County man secures the nomination from the Republicans of the Thirty-second District it will be only after a struggle. Ex-Speaker George R. Malby of St. Lawrence has declared that he wants the nomination, and St. Lawrence County has more votes than Franklin. Mr. Platt maybe would not care if Mr. Malby were defeated. The two are no longer political friends. Mr. Kilburn, according to some of his enthusiastic friends, may be able to control some of the St. Lawrence County delegates. But it has been supposed that Mr. Kilburn did not care to go to the Senate any more for the present. He has been a candidate for the position of Bank Examiner, and the chief bar to his appointment, it has been supposed, was the fact that he is not eligible while he occupies the position of State Senator. If he were to become a candidate again and be elected, he would be again ineligible.

"If he gets out of the race would not the chances of Mr. Malby be too good to suit Mr. Platt?" is a question the Platt men have been asking. Taken altogether, the situation is complex, and somewhat troublesome to those who want to see Mr. Platt maintain his control of the officials in that section. Mr. Kilburn has had a change of heart as regards some politicians in his section. A year ago he fought against the nomination of Thomas A. Sears for the Assembly, but he not only helped nominate Mr. Sears by a unanimous vote, but he had him put at the head of the Franklin County delegation to the State Convention. The Franklin County situation was well gone over yesterday.

Mr. Platt made no comments for publication on the interview with Mayor Strong, published in a New-York evening paper Saturday. In that interview the Mayor was reported to have said that it was Mr. Platt who first suggested William Brookfield for the Commissioner of Public Works. This was a surprise to all Republican politicians. Mr. Platt neither affirmed nor denied the truth of the statement. Some of his friends could not believe that Mayor Strong had been precisely clear as to the recommendations or suggestions made by Mr. Platt. They said they would not have been so much surprised to learn that Mr. Platt had suggested the name of Mr. Brookfield as a Commissioner to reorganize the Police Department, when it seemed likely that the Reorganization bill would be passed by the Legislature.

There was another bulletin yesterday from the committee which is trying to break Mr. Platt's power by increasing the State Committee. It reported a total of 1,074 Republicans who favor the enlargement scheme. This is an increase of 256 during the week. The committee names two features to its work, which it calls "significant":

"First—The increase of pledges of representative Republicans favoring the plan.

"Second—The opposition of some machine newspapers, which has served to convince the Republicans of the State that the proposed plan gives undue strength to the large counties.

"At present of a total membership of 38, including the Advisory Committee, New-York, Kings, and Erie have 17 members of the State Committee. Under the proposed plan of 150 members the same counties will have 64 members. This, it will be noticed, gives the large counties named actually slightly less representation than under the present plan, considering the membership of the committee.

"The important advantage to the State at large, however, is found in the fact that the members of the new State Committee in large counties will be elected by the Assembly District Convention, thus being in close touch with the wishes of the people."

One of Mr. Platt's friends at the Oriental Hotel yesterday said that the work of the informal committee had not disturbed the Tioga man. He was worried ten to one as much by the excise question as by the question of the number of members of the State Committee.

Among the other politicians at the Oriental Hotel yesterday were ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower and W. Bourke Cockran. Mr. Cockran and Mr. Platt met in the corridor and exchanger greetings. Mr. Cockran declined to discuss political questions.

Ex-Gov. Flower was accompanied by Mrs. Flower. Col. T. S. Williams, who was his private secretary, was also with him. The ex-Governor said he would probably stay at the Oriental for a week or more, and about Aug. 1 go to Saratoga.

John M. Wiley, United States Consul to Bordeaux, was also at the Oriental, accompanied by Mrs. Wiley. He had intended to return to Europe last week, but the illness of Mrs. Wiley prevented. It is probable they will sail Wednesday on the American Line boat.

### St. Lucy's Cornerstone Laid.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 21.—The cornerstone of St. Lucy's Catholic Church, at Grove and Fifteenth Streets, of which the Rev. John J. Boylan is rector, was laid yesterday by the Bishop, assisted by the rector and the Rev. Father John Tigue, who delivered the oration. There were special musical services, the choir numbering 150 persons.

The edifice will be 70 feet by 120 feet, and will be surmounted by a steeple 160 feet in height. The material will be ashlar stone and gold-specked yellow brick, with pink terra cotta trimmings. The building will cost $80,000.

## *TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.*

Portsmouth, N. H., July 21.—Carl Pearson of the United States Marine Corps, who was run over by the cars July 12, died to-day from the effects of his injuries. He was twenty-two years old and belonged to Cincinnati.

Vineland, N. J., July 21.—Sedgwick Souders and Henry Clark, farmers, were killed last night by a train near Malaga.

Paterson, N. J., July 21.—John Hemions's stables in Passaic were struck by lightning last night and a horse was killed. Nothing was known of it until this morning, when the horse was found dead.

Silver City, New-Mexico, July 21.—An attempt was made yesterday to kill William E. Watson at Pinos Altos with giant powder. The frame house in which Watson was sleeping was blown to pieces, but he was not injured seriously.

## *YESTERDAY'S FIRES.*

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:40 A. M.—7 Chrystie Street; Heyshenson Brewing Company; damage trifling.

11:30 A. M.—185 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; Dennaria Michelangelo; damage, $10.

3:10 P. M.—1,570 Second Avenue; C. Harris; damage, $5.

7:03 P. M.—61 Grove Street; R. Goulini; damage, $500.

2:10 P. M.—1,407 Third Avenue; William Watson; damage, $300.


# Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Received the HIGHEST AWARD at the WORLD'S FAIR, and at the ANTWERP EXHIBITION.


## MR. ROOSEVELT FOR PRESIDENT

### The Rev. A. C. Dixon Mentioned Him Yesterday at Prohibition Park—Wants Reform in Brooklyn.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., July 21.—Two members of the Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Law Enforcement Society, the Rev. A. C. Dixon and Dr. I. K. Funk, replied to the critics of the society at the Sunday afternoon meeting in Prohibition Park yesterday. The address of the afternoon was by the Rev. Mr. Dixon. Twelve hundred people gathered to hear him despite the heat.

Dr. Funk said the average number of arrests for disorderly conduct in Brooklyn for eleven Sundays previous to the efforts made by the society to have the law enforced was seventy-eight, and that the average number for the three Sundays that shap shots were being made of the side doors of the saloons fell to thirty-eight. He said it was interesting to read in the papers favorable to reform the indorsements of the action to enforce the excise laws in New-York, but he did not see how these papers reconciled this indorsement with their position regarding the non-enforcement of the law in Brooklyn.

He quoted from an evening paper that is for reform in New-York, which declared that the sale of liquor through the side doors, in an orderly manner, was permitted in Brooklyn under a Lutheran Mayor, and approved of that course. Dr. Funk said that Mayor Schieren was a good Lutheran in all respects, except as to his position upon the liquor question, for the Church had declared most emphatically against the liquor traffic.

Dr. Dixon said: "One feature of heaven is that the people there keep the law, and are in harmony with God and all that is good. One feature of hell is that they do not keep the law, and are out of harmony with God. In New-York they are giving us a first-class heaven in this particular. In Brooklyn they are giving us hell. And the gulf between them is not impassable.

"The devils of New-York come over to Brooklyn every Sunday and help to make it a hell. In our city the lawbreakers rule. How pleasantly the liquor dealers and saloon men, the Mayor, and the Brooklyn newspapers dwell together, and it is not a close communion, either.

"You may have noticed, a few days ago, a headline in these papers stating that 'Burglars Own Brooklyn.' There had been nine burglaries. Perhaps it may be that the police have been going about so long with their blind eye and deaf ear turned toward the side doors of the saloons that they cannot see the burglars. Perhaps the burglars do their business through the side doors."

Dr. Dixon declared that any one who would now say that the law cannot be enforced lies, for every one knows that the law is being enforced in New-York. He freely and fully commended the position taken by Mr. Roosevelt, and said that as he incarnated the principles upon which government is founded, he should be made the next President of the United States.

The Brooklyn Law Enforcement Society has been criticised, Dr. Dixon said, for a blunder made in the publication of a list of disorderly houses found in the City of Churches, where it has often been declared that none such exist, and for the crime of the detective who swore that nine houses of respectable people were such houses. The people should not forget that thirty of the houses so reported were actually disorderly houses, and they should not forget that there has never before been such an upheaval in police circles in that city. The President of the society, Mr. Elliott, has been indicted because of this blunder, and the District Attorney is more active in the prosecution of his old rival than he is in the prosecution of the proprietors of the houses that have been exposed by the society.

"This is but a little trouble," Dr. Dixon said, "and the Law Enforcement Society is all the stronger for the criticism. There have been some good people who have resigned from the society because of the trouble, but their places are being filled with men who do not flinch under fire, and the next few months will see the society more active than ever."

## OSTON'S OLD GRANARY BURYING GROUND

**It Was Opened Last Week to the Christian Endeavorers.**

From The Boston Transcript.

The Old Granary Burying Ground was open one day to visitors, who thronged like bees about the Franklin Monument, reading with eager interest and awe the inscriptions, already blurred. For the series of sandstone tombs at the back of the ground (built from 1803 to 1808) some Old Mortality is needed to chisel out the almost illegible inscriptions. Time has worn these badly, while the old black slate headstones of over 200 years ago are as plain as if cut a week ago. A pretty emblem of immortality was to be seen by sharp eyes in the exquisite pretty yellow caterpillars (the kind with four brushes on the back) spinning their cocoons under the cornices of the tombs, in preparation for their metempsychosis into the winged state.

Somebody put a flag with "Mother Goose" written on the stick by the tomb of the old lady dear to nurseries. The inscription reads, "Here lyeth ye body of Mary Goose, wife to Isaac Goose," &c. Western young ladies were most enthusiastic over this relic, generally copying the entire inscriptions in their dainty notebooks. It would be cruel to hint to them of the discredit those dreadful critics, Mr. Whitmore and Mr. Newell, have thrown upon the authenticity of the Boston origin of the Mother Goose Melodies—that they could not have originated in the home of Thomas Fleet, with whom his mother-in-law, Mrs. Goose, lived, because a volume of "Contes de ma mère l'oye", had been published in 1697, &c. It is enough that here is the tomb of the only genuine Mother Goose, and a tomb that not one Bostonian in a hundred thousand of the present generation ever saw, for the good reason that the Old Granary is literally not opened to the public more than two or three times in a generation.

A subject for deep shame is the miserable broken, half-buried stone that marks, in an out-of-the-way corner, the tomb of John Hancock. But the enthusiastic Westerners had found it out. The name is nearly covered with grass and dirt, and the tomb apparently chopped in two.

### Changes in Lake

# CROWDS FLED FROM HEAT

## A Great Rush of Citizens Yesterday in Search of Cooler Places.

## STEAMBOATS CROWDED TO THE LIMIT

**It Was July's Hottest Day—A Fine Shower in the Evening Brought Relief—Suffering in Tenements.**

Hot, humid, and breezeless, describes yesterday's weather. The mercury began its upward course at 6 o'clock in the morning, and continued to rise until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when it recorded 89° by the official record of the United States Weather Bureau. This beats the record for July. The two hottest days of the season were May 31 and June 1, when the temperature was 95°.

There were comparatively few cases of prostration by the heat, owing, doubtless, to the fact that there were unusually few persons on the streets. Those recorded were as follows:

BARNS, MARY, of 1,495 Lexington Avenue; overcome by heat at 2 o'clock, at the Ninety-ninth Street Ferry house; Hudson Street Hospital.

McSWEENEY, JAMES, twenty-one years old, of 332 East Forty-fifth Street; overcome by heat in First Avenue; in Flower Hospital.

UNKNOWN BOY sixteen years old; overcome at 1 o'clock in front of 192 Park Row; Hudson Street Hospital.

The sky became overcast with light clouds early in the afternoon. The heat, however, did not seem to diminish. As twilight fell a huge bank of black clouds made its appearance in the west, and at 9 o'clock a thunderstorm, accompanied by high winds, broke over the city, bringing relief to the residents.

The advancing thunderstorm presented a magnificent spectacle to those who were watching it in the United States Weather Bureau in the lofty tower of the Manhattan Life Insurance Building. The first peals of thunder were heard at 8:40 o'clock. The lightning had been flashing almost continually since night approached, and as the storm came up the threatening clouds were now lighted far and wide by broad sheets of flame, and now fretted with forked lightning, that leaped from cloud to cloud or streamed down to earth.

At one moment nothing could be seen of the city that lay far below, and the next instant the buildings, the streets filled with hurrying people, and the rivers and bay dotted with ferryboats and pleasure craft would be vividly distinct in the glare of the lightning.

Mr. Dunn's weather observers were busy all this time recording the progress of the storm. The wind began to blow hard up there long before persons in the streets felt a breath of it. There were at first fitful gusts, that presently gave way to a steadily increasing gale. The machine for recording its velocity was closely watched. The pointer indicated an accelerating speed that finally attained the rate of a mile a minute.

The roar at that time was deafening, and those who were not used to that sort of thing began to think of getting down toward the earth again. The big tower, however, did not tremble even in the height of the storm.

The rain did not begin until the heavy wind died away. It was just 9 o'clock when the first drops fell, and a few seconds later it was coming down in dense sheets.

New-Yorkers made up their minds Saturday that Sunday was going to be horrid, and by that day had as many as could arranged to go out of town. Consequently New-York was pretty nearly deserted by midday.

The exodus began at daylight, and all forenoon crowds of persons, little and big, were making for the steamboat and ferry wharves, or were going into the suburbs by the elevated railroad trains and street car lines. Those who were too poor to leave the city sought the parks and the riverside.

In Chinatown the Orientals brought their chairs into the streets as soon as the sun was shut off by the buildings, and sat fanning themselves until driven indoors by the rain. Many others wisely did as the Chinamen, and did not try to get way from home. They, perhaps, fared the best of all.

The owners of excursion boats will long remember yesterday's record. Every boat or barge that went down the bay or up the river or around it in the morning and early afternoon had all the people on board they could carry.

The street car lines were also equally busy for many hours.

Some persons turned homeward because at the last moment they decided not to embark on the boats with such crowds.

New-York is very rarely as quiet as it was yesterday when the excursionists had gotten away. Few ventured to walk about in the streets.

Enough persons landed at Battery Park to take capacity of the street cars and elevated roads, and there were enough besides who walked up Broadway, at night, to keep the sidewalks crowded until the storm burst. There was a general scramble for porches and doorways when the rain came. All along lower Broadway, while the rain lasted, there were groups of persons huddled against the buildings wherever any shelter was afforded. A good many received thorough wettings before they could get under cover.

The rain, of course, was the greatest boon to the residents of the tenement districts. Here, during the hottest part of the day, there was great discomfort, and even suffering, among the women and little children who could not get away from home.

Soda water fountains, lemonade, and milk venders did a thriving trade. Big ice water wagons, sent out by the Moderation Society, were of still greater benefit. Ice frequently climbed all over the wagons in their haste to secure drinks.

The Weather Bureau records showed that at 3 o'clock A. M. the thermometer was at 75°. It fell a little during the next three hours, and stood at 73° at 6 o'clock. At 9 o'clock A. M. it was 75°, and at noon 85°, and at 4 o'clock 89°. It fell to 85° by 6 o'clock, and was at 84° at 8 o'clock P. M.

The humidity in the morning was 80, and early in the evening it was 68.

The average temperature for the day was 80°. The average for the corresponding day last year was 82°.

Baltimore beat New-York's record yesterday by 7°. It was 94° in Philadelphia. It was somewhat cooler in the cities along the lakes.

Local thunder storms were reported in various parts of the State.

The highest temperature recorded yesterday afternoon at Perry's Pharmacy was 93° at 3:30 o'clock.

## FEWER PERSONS IN THE PARKS.

**Few Carriages Were to be Seen and 'Busses Did Little.**

There were fewer persons in Central Park yesterday than on any other Sunday since the band performances began this season. The Mall was only comfortably filled, and vacant seats were numerous in its lower half, which is furthest away from the band stand. The hill near the Mall, where sitters are allowed during band performances, was sparsely occupied.

Throughout the afternoon the regular Park carriages ran with only two or three patrons apiece. Scarcely a private carriage could be seen on the drives, and hired hacks were few and far between.

Not more than half the usual number of persons were out in pleasure boats on the lake, as the long line of disengaged craft abundantly testified. Only the bicycle riders seemed impervious to the combined heat and humidity, and pedalled along in trousers, bloomers, and skirts as if it was a cool day in October.

Riverside Park was even more deserted by carriages than Central Park. A slight breeze from the Hudson afforded some compensation to the comparatively small number of pedestrians who sought its seclusion.

Even the new up-town parks were far less crowded than on the previous Sunday, the hot weather and the chance of drought driving most of the park frequenters to the cooler breezes by the sea and the foaming tankards of the seaside resorts.

## LIGHTNING SHOWED THE WAY.

**Four Persons Were Saved While Clinging to an Upturned Boat.**

A severe thunder and lightning storm visited Brooklyn a few minutes after 9 o'clock last night. The wind blew a gale, and blew down many branches of trees in the upper portion of the city.

While the storm was at its height, the lightning was so severe that the telegraph operators at Police Headquarters were unable to transact business, and the cracking of the electricity could be plainly heard in the telegraph room. While Operator Bernard Conklin was engaged in transmitting a message, at 9:30 o'clock he received a severe electric shock through the ear transmitter, and was unable to attend to his duties for thirty minutes.

Many inquiries were made at Police Headquarters from other places asking whether the steamboats that ply between Rockaway, Coney Island, and Brooklyn and New-York were safe, as the inquirers feared for their friends who were on board.

There was a thrilling rescue of one woman and four men made last night, by the crew of a fishing smack off the foot of Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, in Gowanus Bay.

William Lungsfeldt of 87 Coffey Street, started out at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in his catboat, with Frank and Fred Sunbien, Mrs. Frank Sunbien, John Johnson, and Nelson Andersen. They sailed about the lower bay until after 8 o'clock, and then, seeing that a storm was coming up, started for home.

William Lungsfeldt, a stalwart Swede, while dripping wet, ran into the Eighteenth Precinct Station House, at Fourth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, at 10 o'clock last night and told Sergt. Graham that his boat had been capsized, that five persons had been drowned, and that he was the only surgivor.

Sergt. Graham ordered out the reserves, and they started for the foot of Thirty-ninth Street, but were unable to see any of the parties or the boat, and returned to the station house. It was learned later that the persons had been rescued by the crew of the fishing smack George Temple.

It appears that the fishing smack was lying at the foot of Forty-second Street, and during one of the flashes of lightning, Daniel Mahoney, who was in charge of the vessel, saw the catboat capsize. He told the crew of what he had seen, and asked them to go with him to the rescue. The men at first did not like to go out on so dangerous an expedition, as the storm was very severe. But Mahoney said he would go any way, and, jumping into the rowboat, was about to put off when three others of the crew jumped in also. They pulled for the capsized catboat, to which Mrs. Sunbiem, Frederick and Frank Sunbiem, John Johnson, and Nelson Andersen were clinging.

The lightning flashes lighted the way, and at last they came up to the upturned boat. The persons clinging to the boat were told to hold on, and that they would soon be safe. The hawser was picked up, the rescuers towed the upturned boat to the fishing smack, and the five half-drowned persons were put on board. They were given some hot drinks, and, after they had partially dried their clothing, were taken in the rowboat to the foot of Forty-Second Street, Brooklyn, where they left for their homes in Hamilton Avenue.

### The Tornado at West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 21.—Not until to-day was the full effect of last night's storm apparent. The centre of the tornado seemed to be on the plains. Every tree along Professors Row lost some of its branches. The visitors' tents were torn to shreds, and the posts to which they were tied were forced out of the ground.

Three of the chimneys on Craney's Hotel were blown down. The crash caused by the falling bricks was great, as each chimney was fifteen feet high. The bricks went through the roof to the floors below. A young woman, who was getting ready for the dress parade, came helter-skelter down the stairs, clad only in a waterproof cloak.

Three girls, who sat in front of the camp when the storm struck, fainted away and were carried to the hotel. The light cannons and caissons in the artillery park performed fantastic evolutions by themselves. Some were overturned, and one was driven down toward the chapel. The oldest and largest elm in front of the library, under which graduation exercises have taken place for many years, was blown off about three feet from the ground. It was ten feet in diameter. One of John Mandigos's stages was blown half way across the parade grounds.

### Work of a Cyclone in Minnesota.

WADENA, Minn., July 21.—A cyclone swept through the town of Deer Creek, twenty miles west of here, in Otter Tail County, a few minutes after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Nobody was killed outright, although some received fatal injuries. There was immense damage to buildings and to grain.

The general store of Arthur D. Baker, the principal merchant of the place, standing directly in the path of the cyclone, was completely wrecked. In the second story of the building lived Jens Hamill, with his wife and three children. Hamill was away, but his family was at home, and fell amid the crashing timbers. Mrs. Hamill was severely cut, and is believed to have been injured internally so seriously that she will die. A little girl of eight years was so shockingly bruised by a flying sleeper that it is believed she will die. The other children were also terribly mangled, but their injuries are in their arms and legs, and it is believed they will withstand the shock.

Mr. Baker carried a stock of goods valued at $10,000, most of which is ruined. The store building was a wooden structure, valued at $2,500. Mr. Baker's residence, a handsome structure valued at $3,000, was literally demolished and scattered about the prairie.

## STRUCK DEAD IN THE STREET

**Two Men Mysteriously Attacked—An Italian Shot at a Merrymaking—Both Assailants Escape.**

The Italian colony in the Fifth Precinct, Brooklyn, was the scene of another murder last night. The assassin escaped.

Gideon Chirid, thirty years old, was the victim. His murderer is said to be Bamba Demark, sixteen years old, who is supposed to live in Withers Street, Brooklyn.

There were a number of Italians in the house 237 North Second Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, drinking beer and enjoying themselves. Chirid, who was shot, was one of the occupants of the house, and in some way which has not been ascertained by the police a quarrel ensued, in which Chirid is said to have been the aggressor. At any rate, the Italians fought with their fists and then began to shoot. A number of shots were fired, and when it was all over it was discovered that Gideon Chirid was dead, having been shot through the heart.

Vincenzo Velucia, thirty-one years old, who lives in Hoboken, N. J., was one of the visitors at Chirid's apartments. He was shot in the left arm, and was taken to the Eastern District Hospital.

The police learned of the shooting when the call for the ambulance was sent in, and then placed several Italians under arrest as witnesses to the affair. They all charged Bamba Demark with the crime, and, as Demark had made his escape, the police started out to look for him.

A brutal and mysterious murder, combined with a serious assault on another person, occurred in Brooklyn at 10 o'clock last evening. At that hour Albert Eisel, of 427 Knickerbocker Avenue, and Jacob Fauer of 341 Melrose Street, were walking on Jefferson Avenue deeply engaged in conversation and entirely unconscious of impending danger, when some persons stole up behind them and dealt each a furious blow.

Both men fell to the walk. Fauer was quickly on his feet again, but was so dazed that if their assailants were in sight he could not place them.

It was soon noticed that Eisel was motionless, and investigation showed that he had been instantly killed. No motive can be learned for the crime, nor can the police find any trace of the perpetrators. Eisel was thirty-two years old.

## HARRY HILL'S CLAMBAKE

**It Was Enjoyed by His Old Friends at West Brighton Yesterday.**

The Rhode Island clambake, the chief feature of the testimonial benefit to Harry Hill, at the Grand Union Hotel at West Brighton yesterday, was perfect in every detail. Mr. Hill superintended it, from the selection of "sweet" stones, on which the heating faggots were fired, to the snugging-up of the dainties with canvas, and the piling on of fresh seaweed.

Connoisseurs became impatient on the hotel veranda, which was as cool as the deck of an ocean steamer at sea, when the aroma of the cooking edibles was wafted to them, and on the serving of the first dishes every one was keen in knife-and-fork exercise.

Taken from the mound in order were exquisitely cooked sea bass, potatoes, green corn, hard and soft clams, tripe, chicken, and lobsters, and experts declared that everything was cooked just as it should be. Nothing was left of the vast store of food put under the canvas to be felted for the palate in primitive Indian fashion.

Of those who were welcomed by the beneficiary, and who wished him the best of luck in the venture he is to take as a publican in New-York this Fall, were Warren Lewis, George Hopcroft, Henry Martin, David T. Roche, N. Y. Pressenger, John J. McGroaty, George W. Vultes of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson; Dr. Hurd, and C. C. White.

## MR. PARKER IN A PULPIT

**The Police Commissioner Reiterates the Board's Position as to Saloons.**

**TO BE NO LET UP IN THE FIGHT**

**Is Sure a Triumph Will Be Attained for Law and Order—Some of the Difficulties in the Way Detailed.**

Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker occupied the pulpit at the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church last night and addressed a fairly large congregation upon the attitude of the Police Board. Mr. Parker spoke at the invitation of the pastor, the Rev. John A. B. Wilson. He emphatically informed his audience that the Police Board would continue strictly to enforce the Sunday excise law.

"I have been suffering somewhat severely from sickness to-day," Mr. Parker said, "so, perhaps, I shall be unable to speak to fully and emphatically as I might have wished upon the question I am invited by your pastor to speak to you about to-night. But I am well enough to say briefly and publicly what the course of the Police Board means, what it intends to do in the future, and to express to you its appreciation of the obstacles it met, and to let you understand fully that it realizes, in any case, no matter what the ultimate result of this movement may be—whether it happens to be victory or defeat—its ultimate result can, in the opinion of the board, mean nothing but triumph, a triumph that if deferred will, I believe, for that very reason be all the more complete—that it has a hard fight before it, and that it means to win, if such a thing is possible.

"The newspapers have apprised you of the intention of the Police Board to persevere in its course, no matter what objections it meets, no matter what sneers are cast upon it, no matter with what insistency it may be assailed, no matter what rifts in the board are alleged to exist, it will stay to the end a unit, and it will succeed or it will fall a unit.

"Your pastor has so eloquently and clearly defined for you the essential nature of the opposing forces that I need scarcely dwell much on that point. What I am about to say, however, may appear strange from the fact that I am not a member of any instituted church, that I am not a Puritan by origin, but, as I have said before in public, I am sprung from the most persecuted of sects—the Society of Friends; that I myself have always been in favor of every liberality that accords with good morals in the preservation of the home; that I am a politician who believes that upon the word, I trust; a politician familiar with every step of the process by which public officers are made, from the first meeting in caucus to the canvassing of the votes; that I have in times past been a member of a political organization, and that I propose until I die, God willing, to take the intensest interest in politics which is demanded and required of an American. It will always be a part of my religion that no man can be a good citizen who burles his head in his ledger and takes no interest in the government of his municipality or the country in which he resides.

"I want, in order that I may coincide to the end with your pastor, to emphasize the one particular point on which I differ with him. He has said the excise law is impossible to enforce, because there are only 3,000 saloons and that 10,000 saloons are closed on Sunday. If that comment were good or well founded, then it would be almost impossible to enforce the law against almost every crime. I know no classes of criminals, except rare ones, who do not exceed in number the police. There are more than 3,000 more than 10,000 thieves in the City of New-York, but, fortunately, between the systematic violation of the law and systematic preservation of the law, there is a sharp contrast, and the most daring violator of the law will not openly express his contempt for the law. Even in Tammany's palmiest days there was always some attempt at concealment of ballot box stuffing.

"The Police Board is well aware of the devices that will be played to neutralize its efforts. During the last few days some of those papers that most eloquently railed at the Commissioners have disclosed both in their editorial and repertorial columns a conspicuousness of the fact that this is no bluff on the part of the board, and that it stands upon the ground of the law, and upon that ground it will stand until the end. I am not entirely confident from that fact that the board is triumphant. In fact, I have noticed to-day that many of the saloons, the interiors of which, for the past two Sundays could be plainly seen, have to-day drawn their curtains down. They cannot be drawn down without a purpose. If we permit this to go on there will be patrolmen bribed again, there will be saloon after saloon sneaking back by means of corruption, unless a check is put upon it. They will be trying by insidious practices to crowd the courts with cases that cannot be tried.

"The cases grow at the rate of 4,000 a year, so that no matter how many arrests are made simply mean arrest and holding by the Grand Jury, for they can never try. Now, we propose to speak to the judges about this matter. We will not contentourselves with sitting in our offices and seeing that arrests are made; we will try things that appear to aid us to the utmost in carrying out the scheme for the rehabilitation of the police force.

"I can suggest a solution of this difficulty. Instead of fining violators of the excise law $50 or $100, let them be sent to jail for a month, two months, or three months. Let them send a dozen to jail for a month, and you could not get into a saloon with a crowbar," as Mr. Byrnes once told me. We shall present this matter to the judges, for that, in our opinion, is the solution of the problem.

"Let me say a word as to the complaints of the injustice of the present excise law. I have refrained from touching upon the moral of this law. I think it is the duty, since the opponents of the law say so much of its alleged unrighteousness. It was framed in order to be used as a club by the dominant party for its enemies. How is it that in every poor community the saloon keeper is growing rich, while the poor sink lower and lower, and that upon Sunday, the only day when the workingman is most susceptible to the evil temptation of the saloon, the latter alone stands open for him to resort to? Hour after hour he stays there, until the greater part of his week's earnings are spent. Every saloon for a generation back has been a pest hole, and the caucus room for ward politics.

"The police force must be re-created. It was for that we were put into office; it is to that we will address ourselves. We will keep our oaths, we will fight and fight. We will never permit ourselves to be enrolled upon the inglorious list that has gone before. If we fail through a public verdict, legally ascertained and expressed, by the Legislature, then we shall fail and make you make the record of having last Fall demanded by an overwhelming vote that corruption shall cease, that a clean Police Department shall be made. You have now demanded that corruption shall continue and that your Police Department shall remain dirty. There is but one thing, and that is that until the law is changed, the Mayor shall remove us and the Governor confirm it—nothing else wil lmake us stop. We shall be glad, we shall be more honored, every member of this board, than any political office in your gift, if we are able to set the keynote of a higher civic duty, and if we fail, we shall be glad to be remembered as a board that tried to do its duty, and only failed when the people and the Legislature turned them out of office."

The Rev. Dr. Wilson also made an address.

### The Passenger's Only Dialect.

From The Portland (Me.) Argus.

The late Prof. Stephen J. Young of Bowdoin College was an acomplished linguist. One day he was on a train bound from Bangor to Brunswick, when a conductor who knew him entered his car to ask him to come out to the second-class coach and try to find out where a certain stupid foreigner was going. The conductor had attacked him in all the foreign lingo he could muster, and could get no more response than a stupid stare. Prof. Young went back to the rear of the train; the passenger sat there, looking very much disturbed and bewildered. The professor went at him in Canadian French, then in German, then in the languages of Scandinavia, Eyre, Italy, Spain, and every other foreign country that he knew. Still the passenger sat "mum as an owl," while the look of bewilderment deepened on his face. The professor was nonplussed, and was about turning in defeat to his own car, when the man looked wearily out of the window and remarked sadly to himself: "By gosh, I wish I was ter hum." He was an Aroostook Yankee, and he could speak nothing but English.


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## FLOWERS OUR GRANDSIRES GREW

*THEIR WELL-KEPT GARDENS WERE RICH IN GORGEOUS BLOOMS.*

**Annuals and Perennials Crowded Box-Bordered Beds and a Tree or Two Gave Grateful Shade.**

From Garden and Forest.

Most things move in cycles, and contemporaneously with the reappearance of our grandmothers' sleeves and petticoats the taste for old-fashioned gardens is revived. There is a fresh call for the perennials and annuals which enlivened the borders of long ago, and those who are fortunate enough to still possess these old-time gardens show with pride the long-treasured plants which have bloomed for so many years. We are apt to think that we know a good deal more about flowers than our progenitors, but the fact is, there was, perhaps, more variety than there is to-day in many of their collections. Much time is given now to the development of perfect specimens and to the cultivation of new varieties, both in greenhouse and garden, but if we were to look over some of the venerable catalogues we should find that if we planted all that our grandsires did we should have our hands and gardens full, without anything new.

McMahon's American Gardiners' Almanac, published in 1806, gives a list of 400 hardy perennials and biennials for the garden, with 120 hardy annuals, including climbers, and among these we find many plants which are supposed to be comparatively new. Those early settlers in America who were well-to-do devoted much care to their gardens, and in the formal fashion of the day laid out their geometrical walks and box-bordered beds and filled them with all sorts of sweet-smelling or showy posies, which are forever associated in our minds with our grandmothers, who loved them. The early colonists found new and wonderful flowers blossoming in the woods and fields of the new country and transplanted them into their borders, and sent specimens of them to their old home, receiving in return slips and seeds of the dear old shrubs and plants which were full of association to their homesick hearts. The interest on this side of the Atlantic kept pace with that in Europe, and only twenty years after the founding of the London Horticultural Society the little town of Boston, in 1828, organized its own, and showed a laudable interest in bringing up the floricultural standard.

In those early gardens all sorts of bulbous plants were grown, the passion for tulips, which was at its height in Europe about the beginning of the eighteenth century, having lasted longer in the colonies; and the records show that hyacinths and other early-blooming flowers were raised in great perfection and profusion.

Geraniums, peonies, pansies, pinks, balsams, four-o'clocks, and dahlias made their appearance in the borders in brave show. Columbines of various colors nodded everywhere. Lilies and roses, then as now, were the joy of the gardener, and the tradelist of Parsons & Co., Flushing, L. I., as early as 1830 contained over seven hundred kinds of roses while already two thousand different varieties had been named, though hybridization was then in its infancy. The China aster and the chrysanthemum were comparatively new and small, for the China asters only began to reach England in 1730, and the improved sorts are of much later date, while the chrysanthemum was but a sturdy little ball in the beginning of the nineteenth century, and was alluded to as "a neglected flower" as late as 1842. Carnations in many varieties, plain and striped, perfumed the air. There were the flakes with stripes of two colors going the whole length of the petals. There were freckled and spotted ones, and painted ladies with a white undercoat to the petal, while the upper surface was red or purple, as if laid on with a brush. These latter have now so disappeared that few growers know they ever existed. Even the spotted ones have their colors now confined to the outer edge of the petals, and the freckles have gone out of fashion. Who does not remember the clove pinks which were such universal favorites, endless in variety, fragrant and fringed, and the little maiden's pink, which came so early, and the Chinese pinks, with their deeply toothed petals?

There were larkspurs, which sprang up everywhere, in all sorts of colors, from palest blue to indigo, from pure white to deep pink, with flowers poised like bees upon their stems, and stately stalks which lifted them high in the air. There were masses of fragrant stocks and rows of balsams, whose impatient seeds flew at a touch, and bunches of the sweet William, which seems now the most old-fashioned of flowers, and the scarlet lychnis, its appropriate neighbor, with stiff, tall stem and red head aflame. We called it London pride, but in England that name is given to Saxifraga umbrosa.

In June the beds were all ablaze with blooming peonies, shading from white to deepest crimson, and later came the French marigolds, in all shades of gold. There were Canterbury Bells, white and blue, and tall white tube roses of sickly sweetness, and phloxes, white and pink, and big double buttercups as large as little roses, and the many-colored Marvel of Peru. Scarlet bee balm was a delight all Summer long, and the feverfew grew rank beside it. Who can forget the fragrant rows of sweet peas, which have never grown old-fashioned, and the swarms of poppies of all kinds and hues, and the clematis which climbed and trailed at its own will, and the wandering honeysuckles and sweetbrier which hummed with bees?

The charm of those old gardens was in their wealth and tangle of bloom. One plant leaned upon another. There was no room for weeds, for each flower stood cheek by jowl with a neighbor, and frowned down the humble intruders. There was always a little shade in those gardens, perhaps a pear tree or two, or a choice plum, which enjoyed the same care received by the blossoms, and rewarded in its turn with friendly shade. The spirit of those gardens came from the hands that tended them and culled their fragrant produce. They breathed love, and thought, and patient tending, and grew as flowers only grow for those who love them.

### Saint Dympna's Shrine.

In very early days Gheel seems to have been a kind of Lourdes. A certain Saint Dympna, who lies buried there—an Irishwoman, by the way—was supposed to have les faibles d'esprit under her special protection. It was the custom, therefore, throughout the Netherlands, for persons who had insane relatives to take them to her tomb, and there offer special prayers to her for their recovery. If tradition is to be relied upon, the saint was by no means loath to give proof of her beneficent power; and wonderful stories are told of the way in which she used to restore reason to those who had lost it. Still, even in those times, miracles were not wrought every day.

Some of the sufferers who went to Gheel had to wait for months, nay, years, before they were healed, while others were never healed at all. And while waiting they had to be taken care of. At first the Innocents, as Saint Dympna's protégés were called, were all lodged in little huts, or caves, around the church; but, as the fame of Gheel spread abroad, they increased in number, and it became necessary to make other arrangements. They were then boarded out with the peasants living in the village, and there were so many of them at length that every family had its Innocent. —The Cornhill Magazine.

# BAPTIST MEETING ENDED

## The Convention at Baltimore Adjourns Sine Die.

## GREAT CROWDS AND GREAT HEAT

**Thousands in the Big Tent at the Closing Exercises to Hear President Chapman's Annual Address.**

BALTIMORE, July 21.—This was the closing day of the great convention of the Young People's Baptist Union. The services to-day included the convention sermon and the annual address of President Chapman. After the consecration services to-night the convention adjourned sine die.

The general prayer and praise service at the Auditorium tent this morning was conducted by the Rev. W. B. Riley of Chicago. An adjournment was taken at 10 o'clock to allow the delegatets to attend church services. Most of the pulpits of the city were filled by distinguished Baptist ministers, and, notwithstanding the insufferable heat, the churches, as a rule, were crowded. In one of the houses of worship five of the audience were prostrated by the heat.

Unmistakable evidence of enthusiasm was witnessed again at the afternoon session in the big tent. The thermometer touched the 100 mark in the inclosure, and yet thousands of delegates and visitors promptly left the inviting shade and cool breezes of the adjacent park when the convention bell rang, and for more than two hours sweltered under the stretch of canvas. Not until the last number on the programme had been reached was there an appreciable thinning out of the audience.

The Rev. B. E. Lovett of Davenport, Iowa, led the prayer and praise service with which the afternoon session was opened. The Saloon and the Present Crisis in Good Government" was the title of an address by the Rev. Dr. F. H. Kerfoot of Louisville, Ky.

The Rev. H. M. Wharton of Baltimore proposed a resolution, which was adopted, that the Baptist Young People's Union was opposed to the saloon and the liquor traffic in all its phases.

The convention sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson of Chicago. He took for his text the seventh verse of the fifth chapter of the Book of Judges. Close attention was given the speaker, and many of his well-rounded periods elicited laughter and the Chautauqua salute.

The Rev. Dr. John Gordon of Philadelphia led an after meeting, and then the convention took a recess until 7:15 o'clock. A largely attended junior rally was held at Fifth Memorial Church this afternoon, conducted by Boston W. Smith of Minneapolis, Minn.

An immense throng was in and about the tent to-night when President John H. Chapman delivered his annual address. Resolutions of appreciation and thanks to the Baptists and citizens of Baltimore were adopted.

The closing consecration service was an animated scene. At the roll call of the various States and Provinces and missionary lands each made a response by singing in concert a stanza of a hymn or quoting a verse of Scripture, or by a response by one of the delegates.

General Secretary Wilkins then asked for a motion to adjourn. The Rev. E. W. White of Milwaukee made the motion, saying: "It is my pleasure to move that when this convention adjourns it adjourn to meet in Milwaukee in July, 1896, and that the committee be requested to prepare to entertain 15,000 delegates." The motion was carried by a rising vote.

Most of the delegates and visitors will remain in this vicinity for the next three days, visiting points of interest in this and other States, under the guidance of the local Side Trips Committee.

## SUNDAY-CLOSING TRIAL IN KANSAS CITY

**The Liquor Dealers Appeal to the Governor to Relieve Them.**

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Star, July 16.

One of the best-informed saloon keepers in Kansas City made the prediction to-day that it will be a long time before Kansas City sees another "dry Sunday," with the doors of most of its saloons closed. The action of the Police Commissioners in closing the saloons on Sunday was at first regarded as a bluff, but when they were closed on two consecutive Sundays the proprietors began to bestir themselves. Complaints of oppression on the part of the Commissioners have reached the Governor's ears from various quarters.

Whatever the Governor may have said when he heard how the law was being enforced, word has gone out from his accredited representatives here that the Governor is not in favor of being unreasonably strict with the saloons. Some of the politicians have assured saloon keepers that the Governor thought the back and side doors could be very properly kept open, even if the front door be closed. Acting on this suggestion, an appeal has been made to the Governor in behalf of the saloon keepers, representing that they are perfectly willing to close the front doors and keep the curtains up or down as he may direct, if they may be allowed to use the side doors. It was even suggested that the saloons might be closed during the regular hours of church service.

The word that was passed around yesterday was that the Governor had said that his Commissioners here must modify their order, even if he had to cut off their heads and put in a new board to make the modifications.

He was expected to come to Kansas City last night, and representatives of the saloon keepers were ready to meet him. All of these negotiations, which have been carried on through the agency of the Marcy K. Brown faction, have a tendency to bring the saloon keepers to an understanding of the fact that the Phelps-Hall faction is in charge, and that they must bow to the Brown power. They have so long associated with the Francis element, which once controlled the Police Board, that some of them did not fully appreciate the power of their new rulers, and this, it is believed by many, accounts for the Sunday closing order as originally given.

The Liquor Dealers' Benevolent Association will meet Friday afternoon, and unless the question of Sunday closing has been settled before that time an effort will be made to get every member of the association to throw open his barroom doors next Sunday morning and take chances of getting into a fight.

"Some political friends," said a saloon keeper this morning, "have assured us that the order will be modified. If it is not, many of us are in favor of fighting the Police Board in the courts. I understand we have $10,000 in our treasury now, and we can raise $15,000 more very easily. With that amount of money judiciously used we can put up a fight that will enable us to keep our doors open on Sunday, at least while we are fighting. We only ask to have the back doors opened, and we are assured that the Governor is in favor of giving us that privilege. At any rate what is the use of my keeping closed when a great many others sold liquor last Sunday and have not been punished for it?"

## A NORTH DAKOTA CYCLONE'S VAGARIES

**It Was but Three Rods Wide and Was Very Destructive.**

From The Denver Republican.

GRAFTON, N. D., July 14.—A cyclone at O'Donnellson, six miles northeast of here, is reported this afternoon. It was about three rods wide. At a schoolhouse near by people were at church and heard it coming. It first struck a large machinery shed, lifted that up, turned it completely around, and dropped it five rods away in a grove. It was full of machinery, which was twisted out of shape. Turning, it took the windmill off a barn and twisted the barn.

It then struck a house five rods away. The house was a large two-story frame building on a brick foundation. It lifted this house in the air, whirled it around, and let it fall. The building struck on one corner and broke in pieces. There were five persons in the house. Mrs. Nelson was sitting on the porch with a baby in her arms. While in the air she dropped the baby and was carried thirty feet. Both were uninjured.

A twelve-year-old girl named Peters was badly hurt. She is not expected to live. The hired man was carried 300 feet and dropped in a grove, where for a time he lay. He is badly hurt, but will recover. The servant girl was badly hurt about the feet and back. Everything in the house was smashed into fragments. Mr. Nelson and several children were at church in Grafton.

# END OF CHICAGO'S RICHELIEU

*ITS FAMOUS HOTEL GOES INTO A RECEIVER'S HANDS.*

**The Proprietor Succumbs at Last After Conducting a Losing Business for Several Years.**

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

The Richelieu gave up the ghost on Tuesday. The famous hotel, endeared to epicures the world over, was turned over to a receiver, William P. Hugunin, on petition of Henry V. Bemis, the proprietor. The cause assigned is failure of enough custom to pay expenses. It appears from the statements of various persons connected with the proceedings that the hotel never has been profitable, and that of late the losses have been enormous.

It is ten years since the Richelieu was built. Up to that time Chicago had not eaten—at least so the flippant actor people used to say. The town was in the apple-pie-and-beer-for-breakfast stage. The luncheon of the Board of Trade man, who represented everything noble in refinement and dress, was a hard-boiled egg, a doughnut, and a glass of milk. Mr. Bemis had ideas. He and J. H. McAvoy had been partners in the brewing business, and Mr. Bemis had become rich. He liked pictures, horses, dogs. He knew what to eat, and he knew when to eat it, and he knew Amontillado from Bass's ale. He saw the town growing immensely rich, staying itself with wheat cakes and hard cider, and as a loyal and friendly man he swore himself to save it from ruin.

He did so. The building of the Richelieu marked the beginning of a new order of hotels and restaurants. The house was one of the earliest of the first-class to be run on the so-called "European plan." It was finely appointed, well run, and so high in its charges that it defied the encroachments of the bad actor and the traveling salesman. A waggish young man, while taking a glass of ice water in the house, observed Mr. Bemis looking at him intently, and cried eagerly: "Wait a minute, please. I'll look at the clock and make it an even dollar." At least so the old story goes. Mr. Bemis was not embarrassed by it. He wanted his place to be generally regarded as the resort of the rich and luxurious.

It was in the restaurant that the new hotel keeper astonished the town. Nothing so ravishing had ever been seen there outside the "Black Crook," and other spectacles. The room was long and brilliant, and painted white and lighted up with innumerable lights in burnished sconces. The tablecloths were thick and high; the waiters were French; so was the bill of fare. No delicacy was too rare or expensive for this menu. The proprietor gave his personal attention and his personal knowledge to every detail. As for the wine—well, the taste of Chicago for the juice of the grape and that discrimination that now permits a man to say to say without cold fear in their hearts whether a wine is Château La Rose, 1864, or Chateau McGinnis, (California,) 1896, may be attributed to Bemis. His wine cellar was his adoration. He treated it reverently, viewing the bins full of dusty bottles with passionate fondness. He would discuss vintages by the hour, quarrel with experts, and end by tipping glasses with them. A bibber of wine was his friend. If he found a mellow soul who knew the manifold distinctions, no need for that chap ever to go thirsty in the tavern again. Omar Khazam never would have left the Richelieu. Probably he would have lived there to this day—for Persian wine is thin and acid, and not to be put on the same card with the Richelieu spirit.

The house was splendid for those days, and in excellent taste. The proprietor was especially fond and proud of his "crystal banquet hall." He had other and smaller rooms for parties at dinners. Big dinners were given at the house by big people. Sometimes dancing parties occupied the rooms. The fame of the hostelry was spread abroad, and men who live to eat flocked to it. Many of the best-known people who have ever been in Chicago found a haven under the hospitable roof. The Duke of Wellington, Sarah Bernhardt, Patti, John Jacob Astor, President Dwight of Yale, Nat Goodwin—oh, ten score of familiar names could be read, and persons of one sort or another of fame could be recalled in connection with the Richelieu.

Four years ago A. S. Gage, who had a fellow-feeling with Mr. Bemis for trotting horses, withdrew from the partnership in which he had been interested so long a time. It was widely suspected at that time that the hotel was losing money, but no sign of poverty was displayed in the service. Mr. Bemis still kept his fare up to the high standard which he had set at the inception of the enterprise. It was not until lately that the habitués began to note signs of degeneration. The cause was not far off. Chicago had begun to travel abroad, and the taste for fine food and drink was satisfied in many quarters. The Auditorium and the Wellington both catered to about the same class of people upon whom the Richelieu relied for support. The Chicago Club moved into the neighborhood, and took away a considerable number of the Richelieu's members who were among its members. The house began to look shabby and frayed. The immaculate French waiters gave way to lounging nobodies. The faces seen at the windows were the faces of people who had been persona non grata in the earlier days. Finally the menu began to fail.

That the proprietor kept up the fight so long was amazing to those acquainted with the conditions by which he was beset. He must have lost

# The New-York Times

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.


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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Sphinx. Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby. Matinee.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway 8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:30 and 9:00—Circus Carnival. 3:30 and 7:10—Sousa's Concerts. 9:00 Rice's 1492.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—The Swallows.

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**Statistics of Religions.**

According to recent statistics published by Roman Catholic missionaries, Buddhism may claim 423,000,000, Christianity 420,000,000, and Mohammedanism 200,000,000. Fortunately, truth is not settled by majorities.—The Academy.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of the Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

| | 1894. Weather Bureau. | 1895. Weather Bureau. | 1895. Times. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 78 | 75 | 76 |
| 6 A. M. | 76 | 73 | 76 |
| 9 A. M. | 82 | 75 | 79 |
| 12 M. | 84 | 85 | 85 |
| 4 P. M. | 84 | 89 | 88 |
| 6 P. M. | 77 | 85 | 86 |
| 9 P. M. | 75 | 73 | 83 |
| 12 P. M. | 70 | 71 | 75 |

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....81

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PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Showers, Cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 12, Column 2.


TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1895.


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CONCERNING NAILS.

A correspondent asks for some information about nails. "A Republican friend of mine," he writes, "claims that prior to the enactment of the Wilson tariff law, England was unable to compete with us in the price of nails, but that since the Wilson tariff went into effect she has been able to compete with us, causing American manufacturers to reduce their price in order that they might hold their market. As we decreased our price, he says, England decreased hers, until neither here nor in England were the manufacturers making any money. He claims that these reductions have caused the English and the American manufacturers to combine and form a Trust, thereby raising the price of nails 100 per cent. To me this is absurd."

Before turning to some official figures and to the record of recent movements in the nail industry, we direct the attention of our inquiring correspondent and his Republican friend to the following remarks on Page 139 of the latest issue of The Iron Age, the leading authority of the iron trade:

"The wire nail market has been an interesting subject to one who has been familiar with the fall and rise of this important staple. The McKinley law placed a duty of $2.50 to $4 per keg, depending upon the length of the nail. This protection was never needed, and, during the continuation of this law, the price of wire nails fell to $1 per keg, base price, and this price gave the manufacturer, providing that foreign nails came into competition (which they did not) from 250 to 400 per cent. protection.

"The new tariff changed the duty to 25 per cent. ad valorem. Under this duty the price of wire nails further receded 20 per cent. on a base price. Then came the turning point. Under this protection the price of wire nails has advanced 100 per cent. above the lowest point reached."

It should be said that this is taken from The Iron Age's report concerning trade in Philadelphia.

It is well known that the McKinley duty was prohibitory; it may not be so well known that it is shown by official reports that no duty whatever has been needed for years past. The following table shows the exports, in pounds, of cut nails, wire nails, and other kinds of nails for the four years of the McKinley tariff, and the eleven months ending on May 31 last:

EXPORTS OF NAILS.

| | Cut. | Wire, Horseshoe, and Other. |
|---|---|---|
| 1891 | 11,723,727 | 1,768,433 |
| 1892 | 12,197,639 | 2,056,267 |
| 1893 | 15,604,347 | 2,300,501 |
| 1894 | 16,736,643 | 3,233,776 |
| 1895, 11 months | 14,860,648 | 4,069,867 |

While the very high duties of the McKinley tariff were in force (estimated in The Iron Age's trade reports at from 250 to 400 per cent.) our manufacturers were exporting great quantities of cut nails and wire nails, and selling them abroad in open competition with the nails of England. If they could sell their nails in foreign countries in competition with those of the foreign manufacturers, after paying freight charges, could they not have undersold the same foreign manufacturers in their own home market without the protection of any tariff duty whatever?

It may be observed that the exports have not fallen off under the new tariff. This is shown by the figures for the eleven months ending with May. In the month of May 1,256,875 pounds of cut nails and 242,359 pounds of wire nails were shipped from this country.

It is true that the price has been increased by nearly 100 per cent. This advance has been caused directly as the result of a combination of American manufacturers, but has not been due to any combination of American with English manufacturers. Last Winter the price of nails was abnormally low, owing to sharp competition and small demand. With the revival of business the price of the nailmakers' raw material advanced, and an increase of the price of nails could not be avoided. The manufacturers came together and decided to take, by means of a combination agreement, all possible advantage of the revival of trade and confidence. Consequently the price of wire nails, which was 85 cents at Pittsburg for carload lots at one time last Winter, is now $1.55, and it is probable that 20 cents will be added next month. The demand outruns the supply, and stocks are small. A considerable part of the advance is fairly due to the higher cost of materials. Cut nails, which were at one time 75 cents in carload lots, are now $1.30. This branch of the industry is also, we understand, controlled at present by a combination agreement.

In the trade reports concerning the advances thus far made we have seen no reference to a feeling on the part of the manufacturers that they were in danger of reaching the importing point. The nail manufacturing industry in America is in so high a state of development, owing to the improvements adopted during the last few years, that very large arbitrary advances of price must be made before a duty of 25 per cent., (or 22½, as in the cast of cut nails,) with ocean freight charges, will cease to exclude the foreign product. It should be borne in mind that in May last, after a part of the advance had been made, the manufacturers were exporting at about the usual rate.

THE WRONG WAY.

The Brooklyn delegates of the State Society of Christian Endeavor yesterday passed a resolution directed to Mayor Schieren. That gentleman has been invited to address the State convention of the society in October. The Brooklyn resolution declares "that no official or other person who by his action or inaction throws the weight of his influence in favor of an open saloon on Sunday should be invited to address that convention." We have already plainly criticised the course of Mayor Schieren, which we think entirely indefensible, and for which, so far as we are aware, no intelligible explanation has been offered. But we regard the action of the Brooklyn Christian Endeavor Society as a mistake.

In the first place, it does not go to the real offense of Mayor Schieren. A man, in office or out of it, may be a very good Christian and still believe that "the open saloon" is an admissible thing, under proper conditions, on Sunday as well as on week days. He may by his "action or inaction throw the weight of his influence in favor of" such legislation as will provide for an "open saloon on Sunday." It is hard for men of earnest convictions on this question, who think all public drinking of alcoholic liquors not only an evil, but a sin, and something which the law should try to suppress as it tries to suppress robbery or forgery or swindling, to understand that there are arguments against them worth listening to and which upright and pious men consider conclusive. But it is true nevertheless, and if the members of the Brooklyn Society of Christian Endeavor intend to refuse in their excellent work the aid of all men who differ from them on this question they will unnecessarily cripple themselves.

In the next place, the society ignores in its resolution what is really a very grave error—to call it by no harsher name—on the part of Mayor Schieren. That is the assumption of the right to permit violation of important laws. That is conduct to which any society of good citizens, whether Christian, Israelite, or pagan in their views of religion, may very properly object. But while this is so, it would be a great deal better, instead of refusing to hear Mayor Schieren at all, to invite him to address the convention on this precise subject. Then the convention could declare its own views, and express its condemnation, if it chose, of Mayor Schieren's course, and such action would have a great deal more effect, and a better effect, than could possibly come from excluding the Mayor from their platform. The course actually recommended by the society is not worthy of men of intelligence and courage. It betrays a spirit too common among excellent people of intense and rather narrow convictions—a spirit of impatience with all difference of opinion on the one hand, and, on the other, a want of readiness to sustain their own cause in open discussion.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

It is evident that the Administration intends scrupulously to observe its obligations toward Spain in regard to the Cuban insurrection as they exist under international law. No sensible American will censure the President or Mr. Olney for such a course. The law of nations in such matters has grown up with the progress of civilization and is, on the whole, a wholesome and humane rule of guidance. The Cubans may find it harsh, and it is harsh toward them, but it is for the greatest good of the greatest number. If any nation, especially our own, were to adopt the cause of oppressed peoples who rise in arms against oppression before they show the strength to attain a substantial independence and to sustain the responsibility of that independence, the interfering nation would be involved in wars in which the loss and suffering would be out of all proportion to the gain to humanity. Moreover, in observing careful neutrality in this instance toward Spain we are but fulfilling the duty which in the past we have required other countries to observe. We are but doing as we would be done by if—an almost inconceivable case—a like occasion should arise. Every consideration of general and specific obligation and of sound policy requires that the President, in whose charge such matters are placed by the Constitution, should execute the neutrality laws with the utmost fidelity, circumspection, and vigor, and all good citizens are bound to approve.

But there the duty both of the Government and of citizens stops. There is no danger that the Government will go any further. As for citizens, their approval of the Government does not and can not imply the faintest approval of the purpose or methods of Spain, and it is not and can not be any restraint upon their cordial and deep sympathy with the Cubans. Evidence as to the extent of the Cuban insurrection and the character of its leaders and their followers is conflicting. But there is no room for doubt as to the general conduct of the Spanish, as to their greed, corruption, cruelty, or the stupidity which has allowed these qualities free rein in Cuba for the last three-quarters of a century. There may be many adventurers, and some with the spirit of the bandit or the brigand, on the side of the insurrection, but the great body of the insurgents cannot be of this class. They could not have done what they have done, or compel Spain to do what she is doing, if this were their real character. It does not take 100,000 troops of all arms and a large fleet to put down even a considerable band of brigands. Nor do restless spirits of this sort have any adequate motive for an organized, stubborn, and daring uprising over a large area. It is impossible, on the evidence of the Spanish themselves, to doubt that it is the people of a large part of Cuba who are in open armed rebellion. On that state of facts Spain may properly claim the neutrality of the United States Government. It cannot claim the sympathy of the people of the United States unless it can show that its own treatment of Cuba has been at least decent. In reality it has been an outrage upon every sentiment that our people entertain and deserves nothing but indignation and contempt.

Unfortunately the real feeling of the people of the United States is one of indifference, partly due to ignorance and partly to causes far from creditable. We are a prosperous, busy people, we have established our own independence in the past, we have defended ourselves against foreign aggression, we have extinguished slavery in blood, we are at peace at home and safe from all attack from abroad, and it must be confessed that we have gradually became hardened to the wrongs or sufferings of other peoples and very reluctant to be disturbed by any troubles that do not immediately concern us. Yet we are not wholly deadened. During the last three months public sentiment regarding Cuba has undergone a marked change. Should the insurgents win a decided advantage, should they succeed in establishing a substantial claim to recognition as belligerents, or should Spain resort to some of the bloody practices to which she has been prone in the past, the situation might be greatly altered. Meanwhile her rulers would make a serious mistake if they supposed that our apparent indifference means the slightest sympathy with them.

CHICAGO AND THE LAKES.

It seems probable that the effect of the new Chicago drainage canal upon the height of the surface of the lake waters will become a subject of international consideration, owing to the complaints of the Canadian lake cities to their Government. Our own lake cities have also appealed to the Government at Washington. The fact that the lake waters are now unusually low has probably tended to increase the anxiety of those who fear that navigation in and about the lower lake harbors will be affected injuriously by the diversion of Lake Michigan water at Chicago at the rate of 600,000 cubic feet per minute. There is also in prospect—far in the future, however—the enlargement of the drainage canal in order that it may be used as a ship canal.

It appears to be admitted by the Chicago engineers that the diversion of Lake Michigan water at the maximum rate provided for will lower the water in Lake Erie by from 3 to 5 inches. The Secretary of the Lake Carriers' Association, which represents about 33,000,000 tons of American shipping on the lakes, estimates that a lowering of 3 inches would reduce the tonnage by more than 1,000,000 tons, while 6 inches would cut off about 2,500,000 tons. The prevailing tendency at present is to construct vessels of greater draught than that of those heretofore in use, and the harbors are shallow. While the danger to which navigation on the lakes and the lake ports may be exposed by the projected diversion of water may easily be, and probably has been, exaggerated, the question is of sufficient importance to require an official investigation and a trustworthy report as to what may be expected.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS ABROAD.

It is a significant fact that in the closing hours of the International Railway Congress in London a suggestion that arrangements be made to hold the congress in this country within two or four years should have received favorable consideration. Although the American delegation was comparatively small this year, it contained several influential men who were enabled to awaken in the minds of the British and Continental delegates a keen and inquiring interest in the railways of this country. The best methods of operating railroads in this country are described as being "vastly different and far ahead of anything practiced in the old countries."

President Jeffery of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, who reached this port last Saturday, gave considerable time and study to the congress in London. He says that the foreign railway managers will have a great object lesson when they come to attend a session of the International Congress in this country. While the average European railroad man is conservative and suspicious of innovations, he is by no means ignorant, and he is exceedingly curious about American railway methods and achievements. General Manager Toucey of the New-York Central excited wonder in the minds of many of the delegates by reading the speed record of the Empire State Express, and he was questioned closely and eagerly concerning his statement that a speed as high as 102 miles an hour had been attained on special runs. When Mr. Toucey told of the trial run of the Empire State Express, which was made from New-York to East Buffalo, a distance of 436½ miles, in 425¾ minutes, he was immediately plied with questions regarding the weight of the train, the size, weight, and plan of the locomotive, grade of road, number of stops, &c., &c.

According to the record, the highest rate of speed yet attained on a foreign railroad in long-distance travel was a run made by the Scotch express (the Flying Scotchman) on the London and Northwestern Railway from London to Edinburgh, 400 miles, at an average speed of 55.4 miles an hour. The Scotch express weighed 90 tons, exclusive of the engine. The Empire State Express's fastest run averaged more than 60 miles an hour for 436½ miles, with a train weighing nearly twice as much as the Flying Scotchman. The daily average speed of the Empire State Express is 52 miles, with a train weighing 370,000 pounds, (188 tons,) exclusive of engine and tender.

Vice President Frank Thomson of the Pennsylvania Railroad is of the opinion that an International Railway Congress will be held in this country within a very few years. There are now in this city, as related in our news columns, accredited representatives of Chinese capitalists who desire to build railroads in China on the American plan.

THE EXASPERATING TREASURY IMPROVEMENT.

A great part of the stuff that is published from day to day as Washington dispatches in newspapers that regard it as a solemn duty to discover "juggling" of figures and "distortion" of facts in the daily reports of the condition of the United States debt is very plainly intended to be taken without reference to the ascertainable proofs to the contrary.

Some apparently juvenile writers take up the daily reports, and, evidently suffering uncontrollable exasperation because the receipts of the Government persist in keeping pace with and even exceeding expenditures, these zealous but unreflecting critics at Washington straightway make a hullabaloo about the wrongs that are being inflicted upon all manner of persons because, as it is alleged, payments that are due from the Treasury are withheld to enable the Treasury to make a report that will discredit partisan predictions.

If the readers of these rash and persistently wrong reports will take the trouble to examine the daily reports of the state of the Treasury and compare the expenditures with the appropriations, it will become apparent at once that the pensioners, for instance, are not being deprived of the money appropriated for them. The appropriation for pensions for the year beginning July 1 was $141,138,300. That would be at the rate of $11,781,789 per month. According to the report made by the Treasury, there had been paid out on July 18 on account of pensions $11,237,000, or at the rate of about $18,000,000 for the month.

Take the War Department, which appears to have drawn $3,394,000 in 18 days. The figures do not suggest that appropriations have been withheld from that branch of the service, for the amount appropriated for the year for the army is about $23,250,000, or at the rate of less than $2,000,000 a month. The Treasury has honored requisitions in a little more than half the month far in excess of the monthly average of the yearly appropriation for war. The navy is entitled to an average expenditure of $2,801,000. It has received $1,881,000 in 18 days of July, or at the rate of about $100,000 daily. Should the rate of payments on navy account be maintained, the navy will have exceeded by July 31 the average to which it appears to be entitled.

Has the Secretary of the Treasury withheld appropriations from the Indians? The allowance for Indian expenditures for the year was $8,900,000, or $741,666 per month. During the 18 days of July there was drawn from the Treasury, on account of Indian expenses, $476,000. If the Treasury had cared to withhold money and to issue it only upon a schedule arranged to restrict the outgo, it might have saved $32,000 in the 18 days. If the rate of payment for the first half of the month is maintained until July 31, the average to which the Indians are apparently entitled will have been considerably exceeded.

The criticisms which have provoked these illustrations of their falsity do not really deserve further explanation. It is absurd to imagine that they are believed by anybody except possibly the men who talk so glibly and foolishly and ignorantly about the "misrepresentation" that is practiced to furnish a good showing. No one who has a valid demand upon the Treasury is likely to hold it beyond the time it can be presented with the reasonable expectation that it will be honored. The disposition of rejected applicants for payment to make a fuss about delays would speedily advertise any general tendency to delay on the part of Treasury officers. If delays have occurred, if they have been common, in large number and for large amounts of money due, who has prevailed upon the postponed creditors to keep so profound a silence? Why do not the praters about the Government postponements of pay give some particulars to make plausible the charge that payments are not met with reasonable and customary promptness?

A CONTRACTOR TO BE SHY OF.

The Aqueduct Commissioners are quite justified in hesitating about giving the contract for the construction of the Jerome Park Reservoir to John O'Brien, notwithstanding his bid is the lowest.

O'Brien's firm got several contracts on the aqueduct by being the lowest bidder. Then it did a lot of work not required by the specifications and put in large claims for extra compensation on the plea that the work was necessary in the execution of the contracts. Another lot of its work was so badly done that it had to be torn out and done over again.

The city was subjected to litigation and expense and vexatious trouble and delay on account of the contracts with Clark & O'Brien on the aqueduct, and some of the present Commissioners are quite familiar with those proceedings and naturally do not wish to run the risk of more of the same kind in the reservoir work.

There are always other things to be considered besides the lowest bids in awarding contracts for public work, and that is why authority is reserved to reject any or all bids and advertise for new ones. The city's experience with a contractor is one of the things to be considered. Why should it make new contracts with a man when it has already had such unsatisfactory and costly dealings with him for similar work?

Now that one leading silver man has betrayed a willingness to compromise, there is no telling to what extent other silverites will make concessions. Senator Dubois has been one of the unconditional independent free-coinage spokesmen; yet he is evidently prepared to accept a tax on wool as the price of modification of silver demands. If Stewart, Bryan, Sibley, and the others have propositions concealed about them, it would be well for them to hurry them into light. Dubois is young, active, ambitious, and good company. Make your bids, Gentlemen Knights of the Silver Circle.

Gen. Campos may have conducted the retreat to Bayamo with "brilliant intrepidity," as the Madrid dispatches assert, but so far as disinterested and somewhat distant observers can perceive, he simply managed to scuttle back with judicious speed when attacked by the rebels, escaping alive himself and leaving one of his best officers and a good many private soldiers dead on the field. If this achievement was brilliant and intrepid, some difficulty will be experienced in finding words to describe the insurgent leader, who, as even a Spaniard must admit, took no considerable part in the affair. For a good while, now, the great Campos has been sailing up and down the island, going ashore occasionally at the larger towns to censure or court-martial his subordinates for their lack of success. When, for the first time, he ventured into the interior, where there was a chance of meeting the enemy, about the most severe defeat of the whole campaign befalls the royal forces. What Campos needs, evidently, is more reinforcements. He has received none for several days.

Those Populists who advocated the passage of the Income Tax bill will suffer renewed tortures of regret upon reading the announcement that the law declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals, if pronounced valid, would have exacted the income tax in the proportion of two-thirds from the Middle and Eastern States and one-sixth each from the South and West. The Populist expectation was that it would squeeze others more severely than themselves, but they did not look for quite so gratifying a show of inequality as the figures of the Treasury supply.

No weaker argument could be imagined than that most often put forward by the people who are endeavoring to secure a pardon for the woman convicted here this week of committing a premeditated murder in revenge for a private wrong. Why should this poor creature be killed, they ask, when men are allowed, almost every week, to punish conjugal infidelity with death? In other words, because one great wrong exists, a survival from barbarism and indefensible on any grounds whatever, a second and similar manifestation of lawlessness should go unpunished! That juries will acquit men who, for a certain provocation, slaughter their wives, is a disgrace to our civilization and proof of its incompleteness. The fact, however, is one to be lamented, and the abuse is one to be remedied, not by duplicating it through the extension to women of the same license, but by punishing every such atrocity, no matter by whom committed. If the crimes of which faithless wives and heartless seducers are guilty make them deserving of death, let such a law be passed, and let it be enforced by the officers of the law, after due trial and conviction of the culprits. Meanwhile, if any man or any woman takes it upon himself or herself to be at once victim, judge, and executioner, society has the fullest and clearest right to put that presumptous person out of the way in the most effectual of all ways.

CONQUERING NATIONS HAVE FAIR SKINS

**They Are Big and Strong, and Endure Climatic Changes Well.**

The world has decided, without much evidence, that the Greeks proper were a dark race. We do not believe it, but anyhow the blonde was unmistakably their ideal. Of Gauls, Germans, Slavs, there is no need to speak. It may well be answered, however, that each of these instances proves only one rule—that such conquering peoples came from the North; more than that, if the "Aryan theory" be sound, they belonged to one stock. It comes to this, in brief: a certain race dwelling to the northwest of the Hindoo-Koosh ages ago was destined to conquer the world, under the names of Aryan, Persian, Celt, Teuton, and Slav, and the race was fair.

That is so, pace Canon Taylor and his followers, but it does not touch the main fact that the dark complexion nowhere held its own against the light, though it triumphed for awhile often enough. If we seek the reasons for this, one is obvious. Fair skin, as a rule, correlates—in Darwinian phrase—lofty stature and great muscles, advantages of the last importance until war became scientific. But it is by no means certain that the dark races of the early time were small. There is little trustworthy evidence, of course, but such bones as have been found, in this island and elsewhere, which can probably be assigned to the pre-Celtic era, are very large for the most part. It is not disputed that the skeletons discovered by M. Rivière at Mentone are pre-Celtic: the Females average six feet and the males are no less than gigantic.

The present Turanian race remaining in Europe is the Basque, and nobody could assert that it is smaller or less adapted, morally and physically, for war than any existing. Those who have campaigned in unhealthy lands perceive another cause for the supremacy of the fair. They are better fitted on the average to resist disease and hardship. Negroes of the West African coast declare that a red-haired European is safe. Darwin did not overlook this assertion, and he questioned Dr. Daniell, who had lived many years on the West Coast without inconvenience. Dr. Daniell was "very fair." An old negro told him on arriving, as a boy, that he would escape. Mr. J. W. Harris, in The Anthropological Review, declares that if he had to choose men for service in Africa, he would have them all red-haired. The explanation is, no doubt, that such are less subject to liver complaints. And the deadliest maladies of campaigning, such as dysentery, are connected with the liver.

**A New Idea in the Club Line.**

The London Daily Telegraph, in its "Paris Day by Day" column, says that in a little village in the Department of the Nord there exists a curious brotherhood. It is called the "Broken Plate Club." This is its history: A few years ago some merchants and manufacturers were dining together when a plate rolled from the table, and falling into the fireplace, broke. As it happened, the number of the fragments exactly corresponded with that of the guests. The coincidence was regarded as a good augury, and then and there a society was formed which imposed upon its members the bonds of brotherhood. Each man as he left carried away with him his fragment of the plate. According to the rules no new member was to be introduced, and at each death the bit of porcelain which was in the possession of the deceased is restored to the President, who glues the fragments together. The last surviving member of the club is charged with the duty of cementing his piece to the rest, and when the plate has thus been reformed, it is to be buried.

SOCIETY EVENTS AT BAR HARBOR

Enjoyable Dinner and Dance at the Kebo Valley Club—Many New-Yorkers Present—A Sunday Luncheon.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 21.—The attraction Saturday night was the regular weekly dinner and dance of the Kebo Valley Club. There were fifty-six at the dinner. Edgar Scott of Philadelphia presided.

Dinner parties were brought to the clubhouse by Mrs. Charles Payson of Washington, Mrs. R. P. Bowler of Boston, Thomas Alexander Reilly of Philadelphia, Frank Ellis of Cincinnati, and Mrs. Alfred C. Harrison of Philadelphia. Mrs. Payson's guests included Anson Phelps Stokes, Miss Morton, Miss Belknap, Miss Stokes, Mr. Bodkin, Miss Wallach, Miss Hall, Mr. Hare, and Miss Brickley of New-York; Comte Buisseret and M. Alfred Le Ghait of the Belgian Legation; Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister; the Austrian Minister, Baron Hengelmuller, and his wife, and Count Szechenyi of the Austrian Legation.

The dance which followed the dinner was well attended. Many prominent New-Yorkers were present. Miss Morton, daughter of Gov. Morton of New-York, was dressed in lavender tulle. Mrs. Potter Palmer wore rose-pink satin. Mrs. J. Seward Webb of New-York was in black chiffon. Other New-Yorkers present were Mr. and Mrs. Henning, D. U. P. Falls, Mrs. Arthur Sullivan, and Miss Sullivan, Mrs. and Miss Worden, William Laimbeer, William Littauer, William K. Vanderbilt, Dr. and Mrs. Webb, Louis Webb, and R. Ronalds, Miss Bend, R. Pulitzer, T. Cook, J. Harriman, Roger Foster, Pierpont Davis, and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard.

A luncheon was given to-day at noon at the Kebo Valley Club by M. Le Ghait to his diplomatic friends and a few others. There were twenty-four at the table. The decorations were La France roses. New-Yorkers present were J. Harriman, J. C. McCoy, Roger Foster, Mr. Beach, Miss Belknap, Miss Wallach, Miss Morton, Mrs. Gebhard, Miss Hall, Miss Brice, Mr. and Mrs. Lydig, and Fernando Yznaga. Others present were Mavroyeni Bey, Count Szechenyi, Baron Hengelmuller, Comte Buisseret, and L. Vogel.

The second handicap golf tournament at Kebo took place Saturday morning. It was well contested, and was quite a success. The first prize was won by J. C. McCoy of New-York, who went three times around the course, 18 holes, in 91 strokes. George P. Bowler of Boston won second place in 97 strokes. Among the contestants were a number of New-Yorkers: Herbert Parsons, D. U. P. Falls, William Ranch, Dr. Jesse Hoyt, William Laimbeer, R. Ronalds, J. S. Webb, R. Pulitzer, J. A. Cook, and Honori Palmer.

William K. Vanderbilt, after spending a pleasant and lively week at Bar Harbor, has left in his yacht for New-York. Dr. and Mrs. Webb, Louis Webb, and R. Ronalds sailed with him.

AN ANARCHIST TIRADE

**An English Police Court Listens to Some Queer Nonsense.**

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Edward Leggett of Eve Road, West Ham, was summoned at the Thames Police Court yesterday for traveling on the Great Eastern Railway without having previously paid his fare. As the defendant did not appear, he was arrested on a warrant, while waiting in the precincts of the court, by Sergt. F. King, Chief Warrant Officer. As the railway officials were not in attendance, the case could not be gone into, but the following letter, written by the defendant to the Superintendent of the company, was handed up to the magistrate and read:

"I am an Anarchist, and refuse to recognize the right of a section of parasites, calling themselves shareholders, to make rules, regulations, and by-laws, own railways, and monopolize the results of the united labors of thousands of working men, and then dictate upon what terms they shall travel. I only recognize one class, namely, the working class, who produce all the wealth of the world, and are therefore the only useful class, and the only class entitled to ride. The others—namely, politicians, lawmakers, Judges, the modern Solomons called 'magistrates,' retired soapboilers, gamblers on the Stock Exchange, exploiters, Aldermen, sky pilots, Bishops, and the host of parasites who do not work, but live in luxury and idleness, should be compelled to walk. I always ride first or second class, not because I wish to mix with the respectable or ruling classes, but because, as a worker, I want comfort, and prefer stuffed cushions to deal boards.

"It is quite true that a labeled slave, uniformed and numbered, called an inspector, asked me why I rode second class. I told him because the third-class 'cattle truck' did not suit me; that I object to stand fifteen in one compartment, as the workers do morning and night. I belong to the highest class in the land—the working class—who keep those who neither toil nor spin. I do this on principle—not with any mean, paltry motive, like the 'masher' in the same carriage. When your company thinks proper to give proper accommodation I shall be glad to get away from the pious, good-goody, would-be aristocrats on £2 a week, (or less,) who, although they profess to believe we shall all meet together somewhere beyond the moon when we are dead, say, 'For God's sake, keep apart on earth!'

"Whatever you do, I shall still resist oppression and ride in comfort, whether you call it second or two hundredth class. I refuse to obey the rules framed by those who exist on fraud and robbery, like Lord Hamilton. I shall demand comfort when possible for the class to which I belong, and if that be a crime I shall be proud to be a 'criminal.' He who would be free, himself must strike the blow. Long live Anarchy, and to —— with the Government!" Mr. Haden Corser remanded the defendant, who said he did not want bail.

**An Army Made of Many Races.**

Writing about the "natives" of several kinds that form part of the French Army in Madagascar, the correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette says that the Sakalava battalion, raised among the natives of the coast, with the addition of Comoros, has behaved splendidly. These men showed the greatest pluck in action and have proved thoroughly reliable. On the other hand the Bourbon volunteers cut a very poor figure. They are undersized men, nearly all half-castes, and not in the least soldier-like. The mounted batteries are drawn by mules, splendid animals, most of them, and one is astonished to find that they are so easily handled and go so well together. The mountain batteries cut also a very good figure.

Nearly 6,000 coolies accompany the expedition. These consist of Somali, Kabyles, from Algeria, Senegali, and a few from Dahomey. The former have been found the most useful on account of their intelligence; the Kabyles are chiefly old soldiers, but, although good fighting men, are lazy, obstinate, and most stupid as coolies or mule drivers. The Senegali are splendid men with grand physique. The Houssa from Dahomey arrived in a miserable state. An epidemic broke out on the voyage, and on their arrival they had to be sent away on quarantine. The mules arrived in good condition; they come from France, Algeria, and Abyssinia. They have kept their condition remarkably well, although much overcrowded on some transports; but they are fed on imported food, the grass even coming from France. Some 4,000 mules are now at work. The horses stand the climate well.

**Clerical Amenities in Jamaica.**

From The London Truth.

An extraordinary story of priestly arrogance is current in Kingston, Jamaica. Some time ago the daughter of a lady residing at St. Andrew, who had been for about sixteen years a prominent member of the congregation of St. Luke's Church, lost a valuable chain and locket. Every effort to recover the articles failed until, a year or two afterward, they were observed in the possession of a daughter of the verger at St. Luke's Church. The lady applied for a return of the property through a solicitor at Kingston, and the articles were at once restored; but this was followed by a letter from the vicar of the church calling on the lady to apologize to the verger, and on the apology being refused the lady was informed that she would not be admitted to holy communion until she did apologize. The sentence of excommunication has been literally carried out, and the lady has in consequence had to betake herself to another church.

**That Was Different.**

From Brooklyn Life.

Mack—My wife made me a present of a fifty dollar bill yesterday.

Wyld—You're in luck.

Mack—I

# FERDINAND AT CARLSBAD

## Mysterious Acts of the Prince of Bulgaria Cause Comment.

## SPENDING HIS TIME IN SECLUSION

### Since the Death of Stambuloff He Has Begun to Appear in Public Again, as in the Old Times.

BERLIN, July 21.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria continues to remain at Carlsbad. He is guarded constantly by a large suite, among whom are members of the Russian secret police. He tells his adherents almost daily that it is his intention to start for Sofia immediately, but he does not start. He says the same thing to visitors he receives at his house, the Villa Theresa, in the English quarter.

The villa is set among a number of large trees, and is one of the prettiest places in Carlsbad. The gardens and the park are alive with Russian and Bulgarian detectives, who are easily spotted inside and outside of the walls surrounding the place. From the time of Ferdinand's arrival in Carlsbad, on July 10, observant visitors felt that something startling was impending. It was not only, as stated in these dispatches last week, that his absence from Bulgaria meant that some plot was about to be executed, but his conduct itself excited speculation.

On his previous visits to Carlsbad his time was spent on the promenades, at the theatres, and in indulgence in whatever gayety there was. Upon this occasion he has been almost invisible. He is never seen on the promenades, and he did not go to the springs, as he always did before. The only times he was known to go out were early in the morning, when he would go to a café in the suburbs and sit there moodily, surrounded by his suite. His every action and attitude suggested that he was awaiting news of some event.

After the murder of ex-Premier Stambuloff his behavior suddenly changed. As the reports received linked him with the crime and attributed his unwonted seclusion to his fear that he would be assassinated, he has made his reappearance in public every day since Tuesday. He walks along the Sprudel promenade and shows himself at the Café Osthof and in the public reading room of the Café Pupp and elsewhere, always walking with a quick, nervous step, with his detectives close behind him. A correspondent at Carlsbad, in describing his conduct, says:

"It was extremely offensive to public feeling to see him affecting merriment and laughing with his suite at the very time his Secretary was sending telegrams to the press telling how Prince Ferdinand was stricken with grief and horror over the Stambuloff tragedy."

The entourage of Prince Ferdinand indignantly deny the charge of cowardice which has been generally leveled at him, and assert that he simply meant to take care of his precious life. He is aware that the "Panitza gang," meaning the friends of that officer, who believe that he was unjustly put to death, are on his track, and he is also suspicious of others, even the men who are leagued with him against Stambuloff and caused him to break his friendship with that Minister and overthrow him.

It is reported that Chancellor von Hohenlohe has instructed the German agent at Sofia to inform the Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs that diplomatic relations between Germany and Bulgaria will cease if an honest attempt is not made to punish the criminals concerned in Stambuloff's murder. In the meantime all of the diplomatic representatives in Sofia ignore the invitations of the Foreign Office to the official receptions.

LONDON, July 21.—The Standard will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Carlsbad confirming the theories of the merriment displayed by Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria since the assassination of M. Stambuloff. His actions have caused much scandal among the vistors at Carlsbad, and once he was hissed.

## VENEZUELA'S SOLDIER-PRIEST.

### Something About the Rev. Mr. Soucre Who Has Just Died in Ecuador.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Rev. Mr. Sucre, the Venezuelan Minister to Ecuador, whose death in that republic was reported in the dispatches from Panama yesterday, was known in Venezuela as the soldier-priest. He belonged to a family highly distinguished in South American history, and his life was filled with incident and adventure.

His uncle, Gen. Antonio José Sucre, the most illustrious representative of the name, was Bolivar's principal lieutenant when the colonies arose in 1820 and threw off the yoke of Spain. So popular was Gen. Sucre at that time, and so greatly is his memory revered in South America to-day, that the centenary of his birth was celebrated with great éclat in Caracas in February last. He lived but a brief period after the liberation of New-Granada, as the four republics of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru were then called. He was assassinated while journeying to Ecuador to visit his wife, who was a native of that country, and it was always claimed that his assassination was inspired by Gen. Obando, who had also served under Bolivar, but who was known to be jealous of Sucre's growing greatness.

In 1854, many years after the successful revolt of Bolivar, Gen. Obando headed a revolution in Colombia. Young Sucre, who had just graduated with honors from the National Military academy at Caracas, sailed at once to Colombia and joined the Government forces in resisting the traditional enemy of his family. The Government ultimately triumphed, and Obando was taken a captive to Bogota. While in prison one day the latter was attracted by the fine military appearance of the officer of the guard. Moved by curiosity, he asked a soldier standing near to tell him the officer's name. The latter hearing the request, faced quickly about, and dramatically exclaimed:

"I am Antonio José Sucre, the nephew of the great General of that name, who was brutally assassinated many years ago."

The history of that day which chronicles this stirring incident records that Obando was for a moment disconcerted by the directness of the young soldier's reply, and that he then turned his back upon him and questioned him no further.

Young Sucre, a little later, decided to abandon the glittering rewards of a soldier's life. He became, instead, a soldier of the cross, and, to the surprise of his friends, studied for the priesthood. Upon his graduation he commenced the publication of a newspaper in Bogota, which was called Catnolicism, and which he edited for a decade or more. After a residence of some years in Chile and later on the Continent of Europe, he returned to Venezuela, and was appointed by President Crespo Minister to Ecuador. His principal purpose in visiting Ecuador was to recover the remains of his uncle, which had secretly been buried by the members of the family. As none of these persons are now alive the precise spot where the illustrious dead was buried could not be discovered, and Sucre's mission to that extent was a failure.

### Defeat of the Turkish Troops.

LONDON, July 21.—The Chronicle will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Philippopolis saying that severe fighting has taken place at Djuma, on the Bulgarian-Macedonian frontier. The Turkish troops at that place were attacked by a band of 1,000 insurgents and defeated with heavy loss. The loss of the insurgents was also heavy. The situation is serious.

### Li Hung Chang's Probable Successor.

LONDON, July 21.—The Standard will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Berlin, saying that, in the event of the early retirement of Li Hung Chang, the Chinese statesman, it is probable that his successor will be Wang Wen Shon, Taotai, of Hankow. Wang Wen Shon is an able and impartial official. He follows the policy of Li Hung Chang.

### The Reforms in Armenia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 21.—The Porte has appointed Shakir Pasha to supervise the reforms in Armenia. This is a concession to the powers, which are still asking for a more definite statement as to what reforms the Porte proposes to carry out.

### Death of a French Journalist.

Paris, July 21.—Hector Louis François Pessard, a well-known publicist, died today. He was born at Lille, Aug. 22, 1830. He was at different times connected with a number of Paris papers.

# NEW DRAINAGE FOR NEW-ORLEANS

## A System of Canals Devised That Will Cost Millions, but It Is Thought Will Be Effective.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Civil engineers of Cincinnati have for years been interested in the drainage problem which has confronted the citizens of New-Orleans. Recently a number of them were invited to present their views, and several did so. Some of their suggestions have been embodied in a plan which was last week adopted by the Advisory Drainage Board, and which will at once be put to the test. It is estimated that the drainage plan adopted will cost from $7,000,000 to $12,000,000, and Ohio clay-pipe manufacturers will doubtless secure a large share in the contracts for materials.

It is known to every one that New-Orleans lies below the level of the Mississippi River, which stream is seventeen feet higher than the centre of the city; but it was not known until the recent survey of the city that a considerable area in the very heart of New-Orleans territory, several square miles in extent, is below the level of the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean. Lake Pontchartrain, which is merely a bay or inlet of the Gulf, is five feet higher at high tide than Broad Street, and so is Lake Borgne, lying east of the city. This increases the difficulty of drainage, for it shows New-Orleans to be a flat basin, below the level of the surrounding bodies of water, into which its drainage must be carried.

There is no way of getting rid of the water except by pumping or hauling it out of the basin. On the other hand, there is every danger of the waters from the Mississippi River and Lake Ponchatrain pouring over into the city and flooding it. And so they did until the levees around New-Orleans were raised in 1879, making it the only walled city in America, completely surrounded by an earthen rampart, in some cases 20 feet high. Crevasses were frequent from the front and rear prior to that, and portions of the city were under water for weeks at a time, when the boats the only means of communication.

But when this water was shut out, New-Orleans was still subject to overflows, due to the excessive semi-tropical rainfalls which occur there in Summer. These rains constitute one of the most difficult elements in the drainage problem. With a rainfall nearly twice as great as that of Cincinnati, running up to 12 inches in a day and 4 inches in an hour, it is a difficult matter to get rid of all the water which falls in a city so territorially large as New-Orleans, (183 square miles,) and all of this water has to be pumped or hauled out. The consequence is that after every heavy rain the city is converted into an American Venice, with the streets canals. There are half a dozen deaths from drowning in the streets, which could occur nowhere else in the world save there, much interruption of business, and an excessive humidity, which is deemed unhealthy.

These are some of the difficulties which the engineers had to wrestle with when they proposed a plan for the drainage of New-Orleans. It had necessitated an entirely different system from that in any other city in the world. In other American cities the same pipes, mains, and conduits serve for drainage and sewerage. There three separate and distinct systems of pipes, conduits, and canals are necessary.

The drainage plan proper calls for 125 miles of canals, some of them 70 feet wide. As the land is nearly perfectly level, with a fall of only an inch or so to the mile, not sufficient to give the water a current, five pumping stations are established along the line of the main or central canal on Broad Street, at each of which the water is raised or pumped up several feet, so as to give it headway. The water will be pumped five times before it finally reaches Bayou Bienvenu, into which it empties, being carried thence into Lake Borgne and the Gulf of Mexico.

The exceptional tropical rainfall in Summer, alluded to, necessitates a second or supplementary drainage system, which will be too expensive to continue an ordinary drainage system for the heavy fall of water which occurs here occasionally. To provide for this, shorter canals are constructed to Lake Pontchartrain, which can carry off "the storm water" in quick time. It will be seen, therefore, that each of these three systems has a different outlet, the sewage going into the Mississippi River on the south, the ordinary drainage from light rains into Bayou Bienvenu and Lake Borgne on the east, and "the storm water" and heavy rainfall into Lake Pontchartrain on the north. The difficulty is further aggravated by the navigation canals, which cannot be got rid of, and the drainage canals are compelled to tunnel under them.

The canals will be uncovered at first, although the intention and desire is ultimately to cover them. Without cover they are estimated to cost $7,983,691. The covering will probably run up the cost to $12,000,000. The opponents of the scheme declare that before the work is completed it will call for $20,000,000, but so strong and earnest is the demand for good drainage in New-Orleans that the people are willing to make great sacrifices to get rid of the present Venetian aspect of New-Orleans.

Work will begin on the second drainage district, which includes the entire commercial section of New-Orleans. This, it is estimated, will cost $1,301,310. With this done the central portion of the city, where all the business is done, will be safe from overflows, and New-Orleans will not present a draggled appearance to visitors, as it does so often to-day, and it is thought that the people will be so well satisfied with the result that they will gladly contribute the money needed to complete the drainage system for the entire city.

# M. J. CALLAHAN ARRESTED AGAIN

## The ex-Assemblyman's Saloon Was Doing Business and He Called a Policeman Names.

Ex-Assemblyman Michael J. Callahan's saloon at 12 Chatham Square was in trouble again yesterday, and before the day was over the proprietor was again a prisoner in the Elizabeth Street Station House. He was not charged with excise violation this time, but with insulting an officer, and with disorderly conduct.

The Elizabeth Street police came to the conclusion that Callahan's place was doing business as usual, and Acting Captain Troy placed a policeman on duty before the Chatham Square entrance. The officer had not been there long before he came to the conclusion that customers were being admitted from the side door, on Doyers Street. A second man in uniform was therefore stationed at that door.

Still the saloon was filled. The Captain began to believe that the saloon's customers were using some entrance from the basement restaurant on Doyers Street. Two more policemen were thereupon called to posts in front of the restaurant.

Shortly after this, Callahan, who had been outside, the police declare, managing the side-door business, got angry and called Policeman Price names. The policeman told him to behave himself, and, as Callahan took no notice, he placed him under arrest and took him to the station-house. He was locked up, but was quickly admitted to bail. Callahan will be brought up for trial in the Tombs this morning.

Commissioner Roosevelt shook hands with and commended the policeman who arrested Callahan two weeks ago.

### Ballyhooly Lemonade.

Mr. Balfour has in his day been the victim of the irrepressible lobbyist. During his tenure of the Irish Secretaryship he received one morning in March, (being St. Patrick's Day,) at the House of Commons, an oaken octagonal-shaped box about ten inches in length. On the box being opened a bunch of shamrocks, with a card bearing the inscription, "From a sincere admirer," was found inside, and underneath a layer of some white compound, through which could plainly be discerned a steel spring. Mr. Balfour is not a timid man, but the contents of the box were sufficient to excite uncomfortable thoughts of dynamite and infernal machines in the mind of the bravest.

The Chief Secretary, therefore, deemed it well, before further explorations, to send for an official of the Houses of Parliament who is a bit of an analytical chemist, and on his arrival they both set to work to unravel the mystery in Mr. Balfour's room, much to the terror of the private secretaries, who were momentarily expecting a terrible explosion. For a moment the chemist was puzzled; but, putting a particle of the compound upon his tongue, he discovered that it was simply sugar impregnated with lemon.

On turning the box upside down, out rolled an antiquated corkscrew, a spiral spring, and a well-worn nutmeg grater, and on the bottom was a paper bearing these words: "Buy the whisky yourself; you can then concoct the famous lemonade of Ballyhooly."—Macmillan's Magazine.

### Passengers on La Champagne.

La Champagne, arriving yesterday, had among her passengers from Havre Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Blight and the Misses Blight, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Lyman, P. H. Livermore, Mrs. A. M. Boulanger, Mrs. Forbes Morgan, and Miss Morgan.

# WILLIAM IS GOING SOUTH

## Germany's Emperor About to Return to His Own Land.

## HAS BEEN TREATED WELL IN SWEDEN

### Believed in Berlin that His Moral Support Has Helped Oscar in the Controversy with the Storthing.

BERLIN, July 21.—The Emperor is making the most of his pleasure trip to Sweden, losing no opportunity to enjoy himself thoroughly. He reached Hernosand on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern on Friday, and yesterday took a trip on an excursion steamer up the River Angernan, the loveliest stream in Sweden. He returned late in the afternoon, and enjoyed a dramatic entertainment on board the Hohenzollern in the evening. His Majesty yesterday gave orders to get everything in readiness on board the Hohenzollern to sail southward immediately, his trip northward having ended. Throughout his trip he has declined to be regarded as a State guest, and refused to countenance any public demonstration in his honor. He declined a formal reception at Hernosand, and spent the greater part of the day while there in dictating dispatches. It is surmised that these dispatches relate in some way to the situation in Bulgaria growing out of the murder of Stambuloff.

Whether or not the friendship of the Emperor for King Oscar had the effect of impressing the majority in the Swedish Storthing with the necessity of proceeding with caution, it is a fact that the tension between the King and the Storthing has relaxed greatly, and another effort is being made to form a coalition Ministry, composed chiefly of moderates. The King is greatly gratified at finding that his opponents have conceded the royal grants in the shape in which he demanded them.

The only disturbing rumor now abroad is that a committee of Radicals privately agreed to make a proposal in the Storthing for an extraordinary credit of 11,500,000 kroner for the purpose of buying two ironclad warships, three torpedo boats, and a quantity of new rifles and ammunition and the construction of fortified posts at Toensberg, Christiansand, Bergen, and Drontheim. Whether or not this rumor is accurate in detail, there is no doubt that some such project is on foot. In the meantime the Radicals are keeping very quiet and abiding events.

The recent German and Dutch naval demonstrations at Tangier, which were forced upon both by outrages committed upon German and Dutch subjects in Morocco, seemed likely to cause a serious quarrel with France. The murder of a German trader named Rocksskoh and the plundering of the Dutch brig Marie Anne a short time ago led at first to diplomatic representations, which proved to be futile. These were followed by the presence of four German and two Dutch warships in Moorish waters, whereupon the Sultan promised to execute the murderers, or somebody else, and also to pay an indemnity. This having been reported to the Berlin Government, orders were sent immediately to the German warships to remain in Moorish waters until both the German and the Dutch indemnity should be paid. The German Consul at Tangier acted in behalf of the Dutch Government in the negotiations, and this fact obviously inspired the recent articles in the Paris Journal des Debats, warning Germany to keep her hands off Morocco if she desired to maintain good relations with France.

The Vossische Zeitung, replying to these articles, called upon the Berlin Government to give a fitting answer to the insolence of France, if the question should be raised officially. The German press generally adopted the same tone in regard to the matter. Official communications thereafter passed between the two Governments, and, whether they were initiated on the basis of settlement originated in Berlin or in Paris is not known, nor does it make much difference, but the French Government has repudiated the Debats's articles, and acknowledged the right of Germany to deal with Morocco in her own way, even to the extent of occupying part of her territory. This is a complete knuckle-down for France, and it is conceded that no sharper or more expeditious diplomatic incident has transpired in recent years than that conducted on the part of Germany.

The Cologne Gazette's advices from Tangier say that the Sultan of Morocco is seriously ill at Fez, and that there is small chance that the demands of Germany will be met for a long time to come.

The delay of the Empress in going to Sassnitz is due to the advice of her physicians, who tell her that, although her health is much better, she must be extremely careful of herself for some time to come, and, for the present, not to exert herself, even in the way of taking light exercise. She will start for Sassnitz in time to meet the Emperor on his return from Sweden. The young Crown Prince and his brother, Prince Eitel Frederick, are making a tour of Southern Switzerland incognito, traveling as the Counts of Ravensberg. They are under the charge of Major von Deines, who has been instructed to take them to Sassnitz at the end of this week. The imperial family and the Court will return to Potsdam on Aug. 17.

The Prince of Wales is going to Baden Baden to attend the races as the guest of Prince Furstenberg. The Crown Prince of Greece, who is now the guest of ex-Empress Frederick at Kronberg; Prince George of Prussia, and a host of German and foreign aristocrats, are expected to be present at the Baden races.

The Chinese Government is placing large contracts for arms with German firms. The orders are chiefly for rifles. China is also negotiating for a number of large Krupp guns, with a view of discarding her heavy British ordnance, as it has proved less handy in working than the German guns. The Chinese Envoy has obtained the assent of the War Office to engage 100 German officers to drill the reorganized Chinese army.

Dr. Haas, who is a member of the Reichstag for Metz, has fixed his residence in Nancy, with the object of establishing the practice of medicine there. In consequence of this change of residence, he has been notified that he will not be allowed to sit in the Reichstag. The doctor is notortously favorable to France, and perhaps this has much to do with the decision, which resulted in his receipt of the notice mentioned.

The Anarchist Zeitung of Berlin has suspended publication, and it is announced that a Vienna paper will become the chief organ of the Anarchists.

Rector Ahlwardt presided over an anti-Semitic conference at Bremerhaven on Thursday, the money paid for admission to which was to have been given to the families in Bremerhaven whose heads had lost their lives by shipwreck. When the meeting was over it was discovered that a comrade of Ahlwardt's had taken his departure for Berlin with the money. Nobody blames Ahlwardt, however.

The notorious Silesian brigand, Sobezyk, who was being hunted by gendarmes in the forests after killing three persons, has been betrayed by one of his friends, named Rumpelt. He promised Sobezyk that he would give him money to enable him and his wife to emigrate to America, and would also place in his hands some valuable papers if he would meet him at a certain place to arrange matters. Sobezyk kept the appointment, and while they were talking over a glass of wine Rumpelt drugged the brigand's drink and he soon fell into a stupor. Rumpelt then brought the police and Sobezyk is now in prison at Beuthen.

Berlin is almost deserted, everybody having gone on holidays that could get away. The Royal Opera, Schiller's, Kroll's, and most of the theatres are closed. The Opera House is being extensively altered, and will not be reopened until December. The Volks Theatre is running Um's popular spectacle and national comedy, "Geheimniss der Kalten Mamsell," the scene of which is laid in Chicago. The Flora Theatre has successfully produced Lortzeng's latest comedy, "Der Waffenschmied."

The most attractive store in the country to-day is the Geo. C. Flint Co., 45 West 28d St., with its elegant assortment of Fine Furniture.—Adv.

# A NIGHT WITH THE LIFE-SAVERS

## *EXCITING SCENE ON THE COAST OF MASSACHUSETTS.*

### A Shipwrecked Crew of Seven and the Captain's Son Brought Ashore in the Breeches Buoy.

From The Boston Transcript.

One would hardly have looked for it at the quiet seaside retreat whither we had betaken ourselves to escape the ubiquitous firecracker and the general confusion of the "glorious Fourth." Yet here in this stagnant, out-of-the-way place we were treated to a display of grandeur and weirdness and bravery, not to mention the absolute danger, such as the writer at least never before witnessed. The day was calm and delightful as one could have wished it to be until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when a sudden gale of wind sprung up, gradually developing into a perfect tempest in strength and velocity. The heavens grew black and brassy. The sea was choppy, and the breakers, churned into foam, broke upon the beach with a noise like thunder.

We had gone down to the shore to watch the boiling surf. In the offing lay two large, three-masted vessels. Both had signaled for a pilot, and as a result, a tug lay alongside of each, waiting to convey her through the channel into the harbor. The first tug bore her burden swiftly and steadily toward her haven through the tumultuous waves, but the second behaved in a very strange manner, pirouetting around the ship, apparently without any aim whatever, and certainly with no definite result. Finally she left the ship altogether and took her way alone up the channel. We learned later that the hawser had parted, and it was impossible to re-attach it in the raging wind. Meanwhile the unfortunate vessel, which was now the only craft visible on the broad ocean, acted even more strangely than had the tug. She also appeared to have decided to make the port on her own account.

But in the judgment of the lookers-on she was coming dangerously near the shore. It was soon painfully evident she had become unmanageable, and was drifting into the breakers. Pitching and tossing in a frightful manner, she suddenly veered about, and with fearful plunges came, stern foremost, straight toward shore. With a cry of terror the nearest by-standers turned and fled, almost expecting the huge leviathan to be right upon them, fearing to look back lest they see her go to pieces and her crew perish right before their eyes. But neither result happened, for the sandbar running along the beach held her for two hours or more, fast and firm; albeit she pounded heavily and rolled as though she would be thrown upon her beam ends. Meanwhile the night grew darker and the mist denser. The tug carrying tidings of the ship's peril must have reached her haven, and word had been dispatched from the life-saving station to the neighboring city summoning the coast guard to the scene of danger. To those who watched and waited upon the shore it seemed as though help would never come. And, as the Captain of the ill-fated ship himself told us afterward, it seemed to those on board that the vessel would pound herself to pieces before they could be reached.

But in less than two hours' time the life-saving crew had arrived, the lifeboat was run down to the shore, and preparations were made to launch her. Now began a pyrotechnic display quite equal to anything the conventional Fourth of July fireworks have to offer us in their programme. It was found wholly impossible to launch the lifeboat in the raging surf, and the fact was signaled to the waiting vessel in a white, brilliant light flashed from shore.

The vessel responded with one in kind, but much less in intensity. Then a fiery red light was run up the stanchion, illuminating all of the surrounding darkness with a lurid tinge, and bathing the tumultuous ocean in crimson glory, while the masts and shrouds of the doomed vessel stood forth in bold relief.

Thus back and forth for some time flashed the cabalistic signs, wholly unintelligible to the on-lookers, but full of fateful meaning to the principals in the affair.

Human life hung upon these silent signs.

Suddenly came a cannon's sharp report, and by the red glare we could see something fall athwart the rigging and drop into the sea. The life line had been thrown and the surfmen were putting in order the machinery for working the breeches buoy.

By this time a large crowd had gathered, attracted by the sound of the firing and the news of the vessel's danger. Breathless we stood upon the shore to watch the saving of human life from the angry billows that raved and fought each other in their mad fury to secure their prey.

Which would succumb in the unequal strife—the brave surfmen or the storm-tossed ocean?

Trembling with fear and excitement, we yet put up a silent prayer for the imperiled mariners unto Him who holdeth the sea in the hollow of His hand. Many such must have ascended from that awe-stricken throng, for suddenly the blinding mist cleared away, the clouds parted, and the full-orbed moon looked down in pitying wonder on the scene. To be sure, the storm was still fierce and strong, the ocean abated not one jot of its raging tumult, and the poor vessel creaked and labored in her brave effort to hold herself together. By this time she had drifted a little further along the beach, and the incoming tide had forced her from the bar upon the shore itself, while a mighty wave swung her around until her prow was now turned toward the land, and she herself was so near we could distinctly hear the voices of her crew in the brief lulls of the wind.

The Captain shouted from the vessel that the first line had not held, and a second one was fired.

"She has caught in the rigging of your foremast! Go aloft and you'll find her!" shouted the Captain of the Coast Guard through his speaking trumpet. Four times the message was repeated before it could be heard above the noise of wind and wave. We almost shouted it ourselves in our agony of desire to have it reach the sailors in the doomed vessel.

Then one of the seamen ran up the rigging with the agility of a cat, though the ship rolled so it seemed a miracle that one could keep his footing on the deck. In breathless silence the crowd below waited. Then came a coarse shout, comprehended as the first had been—only after frequent repetition—"There ain't no line here—there ain't no line here."

"I tell you she's in the maintop rigging. I can see her!" screamed the voice from shore. Another spell of anxious waiting, then again from the ship came the answer: "I tell you there ain't no line here. She hasn't caught. Try it again!" Hearts sank, and yearning voices spake in grief-stricken terror: "Oh, will they fail to reach her! Must they perish before our eyes, and we stand powerless, yet longing to save them? At this time the life line was thrown and a speedy "All right!" from the ship announced she had held. A mighty cheer arose from the relieved multitude. More quickly than we can tell it the cable rope attached to the line was pulled aboard, followed by the hawser, which carried the breeches buoy. Expectantly we waited the coming of the first man to be rescued. In a few moments came the welcome cry: "All right! Haul ashore!"

In another moment a dark object shot from the vessel's edge, hung aloft a few seconds over the seething abyss, and was speedily landed, while the sailor—an American—was taken from the buoy amid the ringing cheers of surfmen and spectators. In like manner came the second—the steward of the vessel. Then a longer wait than usual, followed by the Captain's call: "They're scared to death. They are most all Portuguese and they won't get in." Instantly one of the surfmen got into the buoy and went aboard to help the distracted Captain. After that there was no delay. Two more men were landed, then again the Captain called: "The next one is a boy—a little fellow. Take him in your arms." The crowd gathered closer, and the brave surfmen ventured far out into the breakers to catch the child and carry him safely to shore. The Captain's only son! Women wept over him, and men cheered with sobs in their throats. But the surfmen bore the pale, affrighted boy up to the life station and put him to bed.

In this way the crew of seven were landed, the Captain being last to leave the vessel, after extinguishing the lights. It was nearly 12 o'clock before the last man was rescued, and quite seven hours from the time the ship struck on the bar.

As we turned from the place to return to our cottage, chilled through, weary, and excited as we were, we yet felt a thrill of thankfulness that the poor storm-tossed sailors would rest as peacefully and safely as ourselves, although the noble vessel was doomed to destruction. It seemed to all who participated in this thrilling scene that one such experience ought to be quite sufficient to demonstrate the absolute necessity of keeping the life-saving crews at their stations all the year round. No month is exempt from its possible perils upon the ocean, and under certain conditions two hours' delay would be ample time to bury both crew and vessel in an ocean grave.

### Chinese Actors Arrested.

The Chinese theatre, in Doyers Street, was raided late last night for violation of the Sunday law.

Nine actors and Chu Fong, the proprietor, were arrested.

# BACK FROM NICARAGUA

## Cruiser Montgomery Returns with Members of the Canal Commission.

## UNCOMMUNICATIVE AS TO RESULTS

### The Report to President Cleveland Will Not Be Made Until November—The Tour of Survey.

The United States cruiser Montgomery, having on board the members of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, arrived in this port yesterday at noon and went to an anchorage off Fiftieth Street, North River.

Col. Ludlow, the chief of the party, was asked as to the result of his invesigation. He replied that he could say nothing whatever for publication concerning it until his report had been submitted. He declined to give any hint as to what the commission, jointly or severally, thought of the projected waterway.

The Commissioners embarked on board the Montgomery at Mobile May 7. They are Col. William Ludlow of the United States Army; Commander M. T. Edicott of the navy; Engineer Arthur Noble, Surgeon E. R. Stitt of the navy, and Assistant Engineers Wood, Parke, Davis, and Stanford. The two latter were left in Greytown to finish some uncompleted work.

Civil Engineer Menocai, who is the Chief Engineer of the Canal Company, and his brother, a physician, familiar with Nicaragua, went also on the Montgomery. The party on that vessel numbered twelve persons. Two other engineers—Donaldson, employed by the commission, and Bennett, employed by the canal company—preceded the party to Greytown by a tramp steamer, carrying with them the outfit and provisions for the party.

Concerning the commission's visit to Colon, Mr. Noble said its stay there was too short to allow of more than a superficial examination of the Panama Canal, and therefore he did not care to express an opinion about it.

Surgeon Stitt, who accompanied the party as its medical attendant, said the health of all had been marvelously good. There had been no accident of any sort, nor had there been one day's sickness, despite the fact that the rainy season had set in, and for the last two weeks of its stay the party had been daily drenched.

The run from Mobile was made without incident. The ship arrived off Greytown May 13, and the Commissioners landed that day. They were met by two Nicaraguan delegates, who had been appointed by President Zelaya to receive the visitors, who extended many courtesies to the Commissioners. A formal call was made to the President, and then the party embarked in a small steamboat, which had been provided, and set out on its tour of exploration and survey.

For several reasons it was considered best to examine the westward end of the proposed water route first. This was done, the Commissioners pushing their investigations from the Pacific end of the route back to the Nicaragua Lake, and thence to its outlet. They were occupied in that task five weeks.

The Montgomery, meanwhile, had been lying off Greytown, patiently awaiting the completion of the work. Her coal ran short, and Capt. Davis concluded to go to Colon and renew his supply of fuel. Col. Ludlow was informed, and the vessel sailed June 16, and arrived at Colon the next day. While engaged in coaling, the Commissioners finished their work, and went overland to the Panama Railroad. There they rejoined the cruiser, and, after a short stay, during which a brief survey was taken of De Lesseps's big ditch, the Montgomery sailed for Key West. It was Col. Ludlow's intention to land his party there, and go thence by rail to Washington, but the health officers of the little island city interfered with that plan by putting the ship in quarantine immediately after she arrived.

After consultation with Capt. Davis, it was decided to extend the cruise to New-York. The Montgomery accordingly went alongside the Government coaling station, filled her bunkers, and set out for this city, without having held any communication with the city.

Col. Ludlow and his party expect to go to Washington to-day. The report of the commission is not to be handed to the President until Nov. 1.

The Montgomery, which has been temporarily assigned to special service, will now be attached to the North Atlantic Station, and will be under the command of Acting Rear Admiral Bunce, the Commander in Chief of the home station. Both officers and men have had much arduous duty to perform, and it is expected that they will be allowed some relaxation before the Montgomery joins the fleet which will soon be ready for the Summer manoeuvres.

Officers of the vessel are: Commander—Charles H. Davis; Lieut. Commander—W. H. Everett; Lieutenants—C. H. Lyman, J. O. Nicholson, H. S. Knapp, and L. M. Poyer; Ensigns—T. Washington, F. B. Sullivan, and C. T. Jewell; Chief Engineer—J. B. Smith; Passed Assistant Engineer—D. C. Redgrave; Assistant Engineer—C. R. Emrich; Cadet—L. L. Jaynes; Paymaster—J. A. Mudd; Surgeon—L. B. Baldwin; Pay Clerk—A. S. Forter.

# RUN DOWN AND DROWNED IN THE RIVER

### A Ferryboat Strikes a Steam Launch That the Pilot Failed to See in Time.

The ferryboat New-York of the Twenty-third Street line at 8 o'clock last night, when entering her slip at the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, ran down the small steam launch Neggy.

Three men who were on the launch at the time were thrown into the water. The deckhands threw ropes and life preservers overboard to them, and John Williams of 288 Hooper Street and Charles O'Connell of 257 Broadway were rescued. Joseph McMahon of 280 Rodney Street was drowned.

The employes of the ferry company took a rowboat and hunted for McMahon's body, but were unable to find it. The men who were rescued said they did all in their power to get out of the way of the New-York. The pilot of the latter vessel said he endeavored to prevent the collision, but the tide at this point runs very strong, and it was impossible to prevent the accident, as there was no time to reverse the engines after the launch was seen.

### Bequests of Hearts.

Bequests of hearts have been by no means uncommon. Richard Coeur de Lion bequeathed his heart to the canons of Rouen Cathedral, and in July, 1838, this remarkable relic was once again brought to light after the lapse of six centuries; the heart, which is said to have been surprisingly large, was inclosed in boxes of lead and silver, and withered, as it was described, to the semblance of a faded leaf.

Bruce's heart was by his dying wish intrusted to Douglas, to fulfill a vow, which he had been unable to execute in person, of visiting the sepulchre of Christ. Douglas, "tender and true," promised to fulfil his sovereign's last request, and after Bruce's death, having received the heart inclosed in a casket of gold, set forth upon his mission. Proceeding to Spain, however, he fell in the thick of a fight with the Moors, having previous to his final charge cast the heart of Bruce from his breast, when he carried it into the ranks of the infidels, crying, "Onward as thou wert wont, Douglas will follow thee!" Bruce's heart was afterward recovered by Sir Simon Lockhart, by whom it was brought to Scotland and buried along with the bones of Douglas in the Abbey of Melrose. When the remains of Bruce were disinterred at Dunfermline, in 1819, the breastbone was found sawn through so as to permit of the removal of the heart.—Temple Bar.

### A Queer Old Gentleman.

Many years ago an old gentleman walking on Dover pier dropped a gold-headed cane through one of the holes in the planks; when he died he left a sum of money, the interest of which was to go annually toward stopping up any cavities in the floor of the pier.—Temple Bar.

## *AT THE HOTELS.*

—J. Howard King of Albany is at the Normandie.

—Col. George C. Gorham of Washington is at the Gilsey.

—Congressman Charles F. Crisp of Georgia is at the Hoffman.

Major William Ludlow, United States Engineers, is at the Holland.

# HAMPTON ROADS CONFERENCE

## *A. H. STEPHENS'S PRIVATE SECRETARY WRITES ABOUT IT.*

### Incidents of the Interview Between Mr. Lincoln and the Confederates in February, 1865.

The Atlanta Constitution prints a long communication from Col. W. H. Hidell of Rome, Ga., who was throughout the war of the rebellion private secretary of Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the Confederacy, and one of the three Confederates (the others being Mr. R. M. T. Hunter and Judge John A. Campbell) who were present and took part in the interview, or conference, with President Lincoln at Hampton Roads, Virginia, in February, 1865. In part, Col. Hidell says:

"I come now to the conference itself, and be it remembered that Mr. Lincoln received and conferred with our Commissioners only as individuals and not at all as representatives of any Government. He repudiated the Confederate Government and Mr. Davis as its President, and his position was that our States were still in the Union under the Constitution, and had never been carried out for a moment by their secession ordinances.

"Mr. Lincoln declared that anything said by Mr. Blair 'was of his own accord, and without the least authority from him,' that he gave him the letter alluded to in our Commissioners' application for leave to cross the lines; that he 'was always willing to hear propositions for peace on the conditions of this letter, and no other'; that 'the restoration of the Union was a sine qua non with him, and hence his instructions that no conference was to be held except upon that basis.' He had considered the question of an armistice fully, and he could not give his consent to any proposition of that sort on the basis suggested. The settlement of our existing difficulties was a question now of supreme importance, and the only basis on which he would entertain a proposition for a settlement was the recognition and re-establishment of the National authority throughout the land.

"These pointed and emphatic responses seemed to put an end to the conference on the subject contemplated in our mission,' says Mr. Stephens, 'as we had no authority to give any such pledge, even if we had been inclined to do so, nor was it expected that any such would really be required to be given.'

"It is thus seen it was not a question of a demand by our Commissioners for a recognition of the independence of the Confederate States as an ultimatum with them for anything, but a demand by Lincoln for their agreement to the abandonment and dissolution of the Confederate Government as a condition precedent to any negotiating or treating with them at all about anything.

"Passing now from the question of an armistice, &c., the chief object of the mission, let us see what was said concerning the proposed thirteenth amendment to abolish slavery and the offer to pay for the slaves in case it was adopted when we were. Asked by Mr. Stephens what would be the status of that portion of the slave population in the Confederate States which had not then become free under his proclamation. * * * Would it be held to emancipate the whole, or only those who had, at the time the war ended, become actually free under it? Mr. Lincoln said that was a judicial question. How the courts would decide it he did not know, and could give no answer. His own opinion was that as the proclamation was a war measure and would have effect only from its being an exercise of war power, as soon as the war ceased it would be inoperative for the future. It would be held to apply only to such slaves as had come under its operation while it was in active exercise.

"Mr. Seward said there were only about 200,000 slaves who, up to that time, had come under the actual operation of the proclamation and who were then in the enjoyment of their freedom under it; so, if the war should then cease, the status of much the larger portion of the slaves would be subject to judicial construction. In this Mr. Lincoln sustained Mr. Seward.

"Mr. Seward then informed our Commissioners that Congress, a day or two before, had proposed the Constitutional amendment for the abolition of slavery throughout the United States, which he produced and read to them from a newspaper. He said this was done as a war measure. If the war were then to cease, it would probably not be adopted by a number of States sufficient to make it a part of the Constitution, and, without saying it in direct words, left the inference very clearly to be perceived by the Commissioners that his opinion was that if the Confederate States would abandon the war, they could of themselves defeat this amendment by voting it down as members of the Union. The whole number of States, it was said, being thirty-six, any ten of them could defeat this proposed amendment.

"Mr. Stephens inquiring, What position the Confederate States would occupy toward the others if they were then to abandon the war? Would they be admitted to representation in Congress? Mr. Lincoln very promptly replied that his own individual opinion was that they ought to be. He also thought they would be, but he could not enter into any stipulations up

# INTEREST IN VALKYRIE

## Hundreds Who Know Little About Yachting Have Visited the Boat.

## CLYDE REGATTAS LARGELY SPOILED

### A Storm Played Havoc with Rigging and a Heavy Sea Raised—Valkyrie Will Cross Ketch-Rigged.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, July 13.—A cartoon of good old Punch, in 1851, the year the America carried away her Queen's Cup, represents John Bull as an innocent youngster just out of the nursery, sailing a toy tub in a millpond, while Cousin Jonathan has got into his teens and is wiping out the tub with a very superior notion store vessel rigged as a schooner. Common-sense people laughed at and enjoyed the hit, but the turbulent multitude could not understand the humor.

At the present date the turbulent multitude have "the working majority," and old Punch dare not show face in any similar mirth at their expense. This does not mean any disrespect to the "turbulent multitude" on this side of the Atlantic, since it is a big factor when any fighting has to be done. But it is a good sign of the progress of civilization that common-sense people, as well as other people, are more intent and interested on recapturing the Queen's Cup.

The interest shown over the cup contest may be guessed at when it is known that hundreds who know little about yachting have come down from England to the Clyde to make sure that the Valkyrie III. is going to lower the Stars and Stripes. A hot dispute over Lord Dunraven's country was raised by the declaration that Lord Dunraven was an Irishman and a Limerick man, and he is. An Englishman disputed the fact, and insisted that since Lord Dunraven had property in Wales he was an Englishman, and that if the Valkyrie won it would not be an Irish victory, but an English one. A Scotsman waited on and protested that if the Valkyrie won it would be a Scotish victory, since Lord Dunraven could not have recaptured the cup without the Valkyrie, and nowhere could the Valkyrie have been built in the kingdom except on the Clyde.

With a violent break in the weather, the Clyde regattas have been rather spoiled. On the 9th a hard blow of southerly winds brought a rough sea up the Clyde, which spoiled the racing, and, as it always does on the west coast of Scotland, veered round to the northwest, with heavy squalls. At night it freshened up to half a gale, and the squadron of a hundred yachts, big and small, lying at the mouth of the Holy Loch found their anchors light enough for such weather. Several drove in the squalls, especially the small ones, but it was observed in the morning that a good many of these had been brought up by their anchors fouling the moorings of other yachts renowned for their hospitality.

But rigging and been burst and damage had been done by the gale, and Prince Henry of Battenberg, who was representing the Duke of Gothesay on board the Britannia, dispatched the Hela to Greenock in a hotel search. The squadron was anchored at the entrance to the Holy Loch, and northwest squalls tearing through the mountain gorges are the nearest thing on the Clyde to a Rocky Mountain cyclone.

One consequence was that the big cutter race of the Clyde Corinthian was postponed from the 10th to the 11th, a change which perhaps secured another prize for the Prince of Wales.

The Britannia was nearly run down at Hunter's Quay last night by a steam yacht getting in her way, but the damage she received can easily be repaired. The first surmise was that the steam yacht was loaded with dynamite and had a political purpose in view. But instant relief was felt when it was found she was only a chartered vacht and the charterer had determined to obtain the nearest and best view of the starts to get the full benefit of his charter money.

The upset of the Liberal Government and the general election following have played havoc with the Clyde yacht racing this night, and this calamity has been supplemented by torrents of rain and savage breezes one day and a tropical sun the next. The shores of the Clyde are in consequence comparatively deserted unless by those who have taken rooms for "the Clyde fortnight," and are bound to work their bargain out. Yesterday, the 11th, the few onlookers left were disgusted that the Valkyrie was not present, in spite of her new mainsail and its destruction in a wet windy day. But such considerations do not count with the average Scotchman who has paid his half dollar fare from Glasgow to see a race and does not see it.

The Valkyrie is in her builders' docks at Glasgow—Messrs. Henderson's—and has had her big mast hoisted out, which has been replaced by a jury mainmast and a smaller mizzen. She will arrive in New-York Bay rigged as a "dandy" or a "ketch," a very snug rig for bad weather, but with most winds it means a good passage of six weeks at least. Light scanting, shallow hulls, deep heels, and hundred-ton lead keels have made the jury rig inevitable for safety. The Valkyrie is to be also strengthened with inside beams, but it will be wonderful if she escapes without some twisting in the Atlantic.

The racing on the 11th between the Ailsa and the Britannia would a few years ago have been exciting enough, but even with plenty of wind and a tornado of rain it was flat. Both cutters carried jib-headed topsails, and were sailed, in consequence, with due caution, going to windward, and a run of ten miles under topmasters proved the Ailsa to be the faster. But the Britannia's Captain and crew have no equal here and more than one judge have wished they were put aboard the Valkyrie. As a consequence the Britannia "bested" the Ailsa whenever a chance occurred.

The forty-rater match gave another proof that Watson's last year Carina is as good, if not better than Watson's new Caress and Fife's new Isolde. The Carina was raced with rare skill, and since she arrived in the Clyde her bulb has likely to arrest any further developments in her class.

The Niagara has had hard times of it since her arrival here. Every device has been employed to keep her out of prizes, and, indeed, some of them showed a very palpable desire to strand her. Skipper Capt. Barr, in charge of the Niagara, could not possibly be stranded in the Clyde, he has otherwise been harassed. Fife's new Eucharis or Fife's older Zanita were always at hand, like a couple of patrolmen, to arrest the Niagara, either with or without an excuse. In one of the Clyde 20-rater matches Eucharis got jammed between the two. To escape the Eucharis astern, Barr tipped the end of the Zinita's boom, which was no sooner done than the Eucharis tipped the end of the Niagara's boom. The Zinita hoisted a protest flag, but the Niagara was not so mean, and so the Zinita got the prize.

This sort of game is very lowering to the sport, but, unfortunately, there are yachting "crooks" about the Clyde as elsewhere. But Barr is only waiting his chance to spoil some of their mainsails. On the 11th the Niagara gave the Zinita all she could want in the shape of a good flogging. And, although she could not reach a big boat like the Zinita, she gave that cutter a race going to windward in a breeze too much for the Zinita, but not half good enough for the Niagara.

### New-York Yacht Club Cruise.

The New-York Yacht Club has arranged the following programme for the cruise which begins July 29:

Monday, July 29—The squadron will rendezvous at Glen Cove, L. I., in the morning, leaving that day for Huntington Harbor. At 10:30 A. M. there will be a meeting of Captains on board the flagship. On the same day a race will be sailed for cups offered by the Commodore, finishing off Huntington Bay.

Tuesday, July 30—Huntington Bay to New-London.

Wednesday, July 31—New-London to Newport.

Thursday, Aug. 1—The squadron will remain at anchor.

Friday, Aug. 2—Race off Newport for Goelet Cups.

Saturday, Aug. 3—Newport to Vineyard Haven.

Sunday, Aug. 4—The squadron will remain at anchor.

Monday, Aug. 5—Vineyard Haven to Newport.

Tuesday, Aug. 6—Race off Newport for Drexel Cups.

Should the squadron be prevented from making New-London on Tuesday, July 30, it will anchor at Morris Cove for that night, in which case Newport will not be reached until Thursday.

During the cruise there will be the usual races for the owl and game cock colors, and a race for naphtha launches. The Regatta Committee will furnish details for the runs from port to port, and for all other racing events. Should any changes in these events be advisable, they can be determined upon at any meeting of the Captains.

### Mr. Houghton Charters the Golden Rod

Mr. A. C. Houghton of North Adams, Mass., a member of the firm of Faulkner, Page & Co. of this city, dry goods commission men, has chartered, through Hughes's agency, the steam yacht Golden Rod, on which he will take his family on an excursion up the Eastern coast. The Golden Rod was once the flagship of the American Yacht Club.

### YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., July 21.—Passed West—Steam yachts Golden Rod, Archibald Watt; Vision, Frederick H. Benedict; Lorna, W. L. Stowe; Oneida, E. C. Benedict; Embla, John H. Hanan; Reva, George L. Ronalds, and Shearwater, E. D. Morgan; schooner yachts Emerald, J. Roger Maxwell, and Alert, J. N. Luning.

Passed East—Steam yachts Scionda, Theodore M. Leonard; Stella, James H. Breslin; Peerless, Charles W. Harkness; Sultana, Trevor L. Park; Fra Diavolo, C. A. Herman, and Emeline, Stephen J. Roach; schooner yachts Ramona, Commodore H. M. Gillig; Dagmar, R. W. Inman; Glendover, O. K. Dimock, and Fleetwing, J. R. De Lamar; sloop yachts Adelaide, R. W. Inman, and Edith, W. J. Cooper.

Came to Anchor Here from the Eastward—Schooner yachts Constellation, Bayard Thayer, and Amorita, W. G. Brokaw; steam yacht Halcyon, Edward S. Potter.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 21.—Yachts Sailed—Steamers Eugenie, John B. Herreshoff to Bristol; Corsair, J. Pierpont Morgan, and Xara, F. Grand d'Hauteville, for New-York, and schooner Comanche, William Astor Chanler, to New-York.

Yachts Arriving To-day Were—Steamers Admiral, Richard H. Comstock; Torrette of the Eastern Yacht Club, and Nydia, Eugene Tompkins, and sloops Adgar, Mr. Littlefield, and Wasp, R. Lincoln Lippitt.

Other Yachts at Anchor To-night Are—Steamers Wampanoag, Hugh L. Willoughby; Conqueror, Frederick W. Vanderbilt; White Ladye, Ogden Goelet; Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Preble of the Eastern Yacht Club; Radha, Joel B. Wolfe; Nourmahal, John Jacob Astor; Thyra, James S. Stillman, and Tranquillo of the New-York Yacht Club. Schooners Verona, Sturgis, and Rives and Shamrock, Willard P. Wood. Sloops Uvira, Frederick P. Sands, and Ilderim, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and yawl Maggie.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., July 21.—Sailed from Deering's Harbor, this afternoon: Schooner yacht Sachem. Arrived: Steam yacht Marietta, H. B. Moore. At anchor: Steam yacht Kanapaha, W. L. Moore; Lagonda, Clermont, A. Vanantvoord; steam yacht Now Then; schooner yachts Woodmansee, E. B. Carpenter; Cavalier, Jefferson Hogan; Telfer, Mr. Barry, Florida; sloop yachts Gunhilde; Awa, Mr. Cochran; schooner yacht Madeline, Mr. Dixon; cutter Clara, cutter Needless, sloops Truant and Orestes, cutter Elsdon, sloops Pigeon and Tigress.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., July 21.—Steamers Kaiolah, C. L. Hubbard; Narwahl, C. H. Osgood; Griffin, Rhinelander Waldo; Gladys, (British,); schooners Water Witch, David Banks; Phantom, M. L. Parmelee; sloops Gossoon, L. Vaughn Clark; Polly, C. P. Noyes.

In port: Steamers Gretchen, Omaha; schooners Gitana, and Her Royal Highness; sloops Valkyr and Irex.

Sailed: Steamers H. B. Moore; Nydia, Eugene Thompkins; Unquowa, John H. Hall; Huntress, E. B. Gottschalk; schooners Ariel, George H. B. Hill; Diana, T. H. Hinman; Lotus, John H. Cole; sloops Katrina, George Work; Proteus, Stephen A. Cooper.

### GOSSIP OF THE TENNIS PLAYERS.

#### Crack Players Who Will Contest at Longwood This Week.

Longwood is the next stop on the tennis circuit. The entry list will be as large and of about the same quality as last year, except that there will be no Goodbody to stir up interest this time. It will be interesting to watch the play of Champion Wrenn, who has entered, but may decide not to play at the last moment. Larned will defend the cup, and expects to be on the courts on Wednesday or Thursday.

It is almost certain that Foote, Howland, Hobart, and Millett will not compete, as they have to play off their doubles match at Seabright today. Howland, Hobart, and Millett had decided not to go, but Foote was doubtful. He will be shut out now unless the committee of the Longwood Cricket Club will consent to holding his matches back a day. Hovey and Budlong are in the race, but Chace's whereabouts are at present unknown, and he will probably not be present. Most of the players are pretty well fagged out by their hard campaign, and they feel that they haven't much chance against such conquerors as Wrenn and Larned. Junior Tom Stidmore entered at the last moment, but there is some doubt about his playing. The lesser local stars are worn out completely, and, with the exception of the irrepressible Paret, they will stay at home.

The doubles match between Hobart and Millett and Foote and Howland will be played this afternoon at Seabright. The tournament was quite successful this season, as six of the upper ten were on the entry list. The crowds were quite large on the last days of the tournament, and some of the spectators were apparently by no means old hands.

A joke on Clarence Hobart was perpetrated, which was all the better because both the criminal and the victim did not know of it. While Hobart and Millett were playing their match with Miles and Candler, one of the male spectators was explaining the points of the game to three gorgeous specimens of the seaside Summer girl. "Do tell me who those men are over there," pleaded one. "Oh, those? Let me see. That one is Mr. Miles, and that one in the pink shirt is Mr. Candler, and the short one on the other side is Mr. Mallett, or Mallay, or some such name. I don't know the fourth man." Such is tennis fame.

The Western tennis championship has at last passed out of the Chase family. C. A. Chase held it four years, and S. T. Chase for another four. Sam Chase was beaten this time by Carr H. Neel, the Californian player, who represented the University of Chicago. Neel beat his brother, S. B. Neel, in the final round, and downed the holder, 6–3, 6–2, 6–1, a score which shows that Neel will be even more dangerous at Newport this year than he was last, when he caught Larned napping and forced him to play five sets.

The Neel brothers won the doubles again, beating Ware and Scudder three straight sets in the last match. Wardner and Moulding, who were boomed last week as coming champions, failed to reach the finals even, Ware and Scudder beating them. Ware and Scudder also put out George Everts Wrenn. The Neels will come East and play at Newport against the winners at Narragansett Pier. Carr Neel will try to land the All-Comers', but Sam will not play in singles.

Thurber of the Kings County Club is just now putting up a great game. Two or three of the local players state that they would back him against Foote or any other of the cracks just short of championship form.

Sheldon, the winner of the Yale interscholastic tournament and a cousin of the Yale athlete, is being quietly tipped by the Yale men as a good thing for the interscholastic tournament. New-York hasn't a ghost of a chance to win this year, as Walz, the Columbia interscholastic champion, was easily beaten by Orange Tennis Club players on Saturday, losing, 6–2, 6–2, to Harold Miller, 6–4, 6–4, to F. B. Hgus, 6–2, 6–2, to C. A. Gould, and 6–4, 6–2, to Holcombe Ward.

It is a pity that McMahon had to withdraw, as he would have a good chance.

The English tennis umpires have their trials, too. The referee in a women's contest had recently to decide what length of time a contestant could remain off the court to fix her back hair, which she claimed was coming down. She took an hour and twenty minutes, and her opponent claimed a default. The umpire ruled that in future any players with loose back hair would have to continue the game with it hanging down, or default.

Only six players were left in the English tennis championships at last accounts—W. Baddeley, H. Baddeley, Doherty, E. G. Meers, Eaves, and Flavelle. H. Baddeley has to play R. F. Doherty, Cambridge crack, and will probably beat him, and then lose to W. Baddeley. Meers ought to beat Flavelle, and then lose to Eaves. This will leave W. Baddeley and Eaves in the finals, and on previous form the ex-champion ought to down Eaves, despite the latter's good work in winning the Welsh championships. Pim is expected to default to the winner.

The Central Park tennis players will begin a tournament of doubles to-day on the North Meadow.

The South Orange Field Club's tournament begins Wednesday, July 24.

The three found in the Staten Island Cricket Club's handicap will begin this afternoon, the preliminaries having been finished last week.

### TO HAVE A FINE CLUBHOUSE.

#### Work Will Be Begun at Once on South Orange Field Club's Building.

ORANGE, N. J., July 21.—Plans have just been prepared for the proposed new clubhouse of the South Orange Field Club, which is to be built near the site of the old building, which was recently destroyed by fire. The new building is to cost some $10,000, is of a very pretty design, and will be placed on the knoll to the east of the site of the old building, and it will be 56 feet wide by 127 feet long and 42 feet high. A large piazza will extend around the north, west, and south sides of the building, and on the west side will also be a fine large porte-cochere.

The bowling alleys, 21 by 100 feet in dimensions, will be in the basement with a gallery. A bicycle storage room, and the boiler room, also will be built in the basement. A billiard room, 22 by 46 feet in dimensions, will be situated on the first floor, to the south, and a reception room, 18 by 24 feet, will adjoin this room on the north. Bath and toilet rooms will also be built on the main floor, and a large vestibule will be built just inside the main entrance. Lockers to the number of 100 will be on the first floor and in the basement. An assembly hall will be located on the top or third floor.

The interior of the building will be ceiled with North Carolina pine, and the exterior will be mainly of cypress shingles. The dirt from the excavation for the basement will be used for filling and beautifying the grounds. Work on the building will begin immediately.

### STANDING OF THE CRICKET CLUBS.

#### The Brooklyns Still Have a Good Lead —League Batting Averages.

The race for the cricket championship of New-York still is open and interesting. The Brooklyns have a good lead, but many adhere to their faith in the New-Jerseys, believing that club will come out ahead after all. The New-Jersey men have not yet met the Brooklyns.

The contest for batting average is assuming a different aspect. F. J. Prendergast has advanced to the front row, and he is likely to make it interesting for the others before the season is over. In the association series, Paterson is still in the lead with a clean record of victories, but the New-Jerseys and the Harlems are close behind. The following are the records:

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

| | Played. | Won. | Lost. | Drawn. | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Manhattan | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | .500 |
| Staten Island | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | .500 |
| N. J. A. C. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | .333 |
| New-York | 5 | 1 | 4 | 0 | .200 |

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paterson | 6 | 6 | 0 | 1.000 |
| N. J. A. C. | 6 | 5 | 1 | .833 |
| Harlem | 4 | 3 | 1 | .750 |
| Kings County | 6 | 3 | 3 | .500 |
| Columbia | 7 | 2 | 5 | .285 |
| Metropolitan Insurance | 6 | 1 | 5 | .166 |
| St. George's A. C. | 6 | 1 | 5 | .166 |

LEAGUE BATTING AVERAGES.

| | Innings. | Not Out. | Runs. | Average. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. P. Hinditch | 1 | 0 | 54 | 54.00 |
| M. R. Cobb | 3 | 0 | 96 | 32.00 |
| W. H. Denzell | 3 | 0 | 83 | 27.66 |
| F. J. Prendergast | 5 | 1 | 86 | 21.50 |
| G. C. Yeo | 4 | 1 | 61 | 20.33 |
| J. Forbes | 3 | 0 | 61 | 20.33 |
| J. Mart | 4 | 0 | 80 | 20.00 |
| H. E. Jackson | 3 | 0 | 53 | 17.66 |
| A. E. Patterson | 4 | 1 | 51 | 17.00 |
| F. C. Calder | 3 | 0 | 50 | 16.66 |
| W. K. Jewett | 3 | 2 | 16 | 16.00 |
| N. S. Walker, Jr. | 2 | 0 | 32 | 16.00 |
| F. T. Short | 4 | 0 | 61 | 15.25 |
| J. S. Hope-Simpson | 2 | 1 | 15 | 15.00 |
| R. E. Bonner | 4 | 1 | 42 | 14.00 |
| H. C. Wright | 3 | 0 | 42 | 14.00 |
| E. A. Skyne | 6 | 0 | 78 | 13.00 |
| C. Byers | 2 | 0 | 24 | 12.00 |
| H. B. Coyne | 3 | 0 | 34 | 11.33 |
| T. G. Clarke | 3 | 0 | 33 | 11.00 |
| A. Gunn | 3 | 0 | 32 | 10.66 |
| R. T. Rokeby | 2 | 0 | 21 | 10.50 |

### IT REQUIRED TWELVE INNINGS.

#### But Brooklyn Finally Won Out the Game with Chicago.

#### Results of Yesterday's Games.

Brooklyn, 4; Chicago, 2.
Baltimore, 10; Cincinnati, 6.
St. Louis, 16; Washington, 8.
Louisville, 5; Cleveland, 3.

#### Standing of the Clubs.

| | Won. | Lost. | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1.—Baltimore | 40 | 27 | .597 |
| 2.—Cleveland | 46 | 32 | .590 |
| 3.—Pittsburg | 42 | 30 | .583 |
| 4.—Boston | 38 | 29 | .567 |
| 5.—Cincinnati | 41 | 32 | .562 |
| 6.—Chicago | 43 | 36 | .544 |
| 7.—Philadelphia | 37 | 32 | .536 |
| 8.—Brooklyn | 38 | 33 | .535 |
| 9.—New-York | 37 | 33 | .529 |
| 10.—Washington | 24 | 39 | .381 |
| 11.—St. Louis | 27 | 45 | .389 |
| 12.—Louisville | 14 | 56 | .200 |

CHICAGO, July 21.—It took twelve innings for Brooklyn to beat Chicago to-day, and they won the game on errors of Everett, who lost Saturday's game the same way. Chicago earned a run in the seventh and shut Brooklyn out up to the ninth. The visitors scored 2 on Everett's error, but Chicago tied the score in its half. Neither side scored until the twelfth, when Everett's fumble of Grim's grounder netted 2 runs and the game. Attendance, 8,000. Score:

| CHICAGO. | R | I | B | P | O | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Decker, rf. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Dahlen, ss. | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| Wilmot, lf. | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | | |
| Anson, 1b. | 1 | 1 | 16 | 0 | 1 | | |
| Lange, cf. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Everett, 3b. | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 2 | | |
| Stewart, 2b. | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | | |
| Donohue, c. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | | |
| Terry, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | |
| Total | 2 | 8 | 36 | 24 | 5 | | |

| BROOKLYN. | R | I | B | P | O | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Griffin, cf. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Shindle, 3b. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 1 | |
| Shoch, lf. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| Daly, c. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| Tredway, rf. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Corcoran, ss. | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | | |
| Daly, 2b. | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 0 | | |
| Grim, c. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | | |
| Stein, p. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | |
| Total | 4 | 7 | 36 | 15 | 1 | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0—2 |
| Brooklyn | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1—3 |

Earned run—Chicago. First base by errors—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 5. First base on balls—Off Terry, 4; off Stein, 3. Struck out—By Terry, 1; by Stein, 4. Two-base hit—Everett. Sacrifice hits—Grim, Terry, Daly. Stolen bases—Wilmot, Lachance, Lange. Double play—Dahlen, Stewart, and Donohue. Umpires—Messrs. Jevne and Galvin.

### Other League Games.

AT CINCINNATI.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4— | 10 |
| Cincinnati | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1— | 6 |

Base hits—Baltimore, 18; Cincinnati, 6. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Cincinnati, 5. Batteries—Hoffer and Robinson; Dwyer and Vaughan.

AT LOUISVILLE.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Louisville | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0— | 5 |
| Cleveland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0— | 3 |

Base hits—Louisville, 6; Cleveland, 6. Errors—Louisville, 2; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Inks and Warner; Knell and Zimmer.

AT ST. LOUIS.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 1— | 16 |
| Washington | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0— | 8 |

Base hits—St. Louis, 21; Washington, 10. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Washington, 5. Batteries—Ehret, Kissinger and Miller; Mercer and McGuire.

### Engineers, 10; Murray Hills, 3.

WILLET'S POIN, L. I., July 21.—The Engineer Baseball team of this place and the Murray Hill nine of New-York played a game on the parade ground here this afternoon, which resulted in a victory for the Engineers by a score of 10 to 3.

### To Race at Brighton To-day.

FIRST RACE.—One mile.

| Pounds. | | Pounds. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Annie Bishop | 119 | Cockade | 106 |
| Florinda | 117 | Bombazette | 104 |
| Abingdon | 109 | Hemanita | 104 |
| Watchman | 109 | | |

SECOND RACE.—One-half mile. For two-year-olds.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shakespeare II. | 108 | Ainslee | 100 |
| Tutor | 108 | Emotional | 97 |
| Bonapart | 108 | Alvarado | 96 |
| Relation | 105 | Laura Dove | 95 |
| Beloved | 105 | Wild Violet | 95 |
| Imperial | 103 | The Kite | 93 |
| Perseus | 102 | Imposition | 93 |

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. For three-year-olds.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Guide Rock | 117 | Silk | 102 |
| Sir Dixon, Jr. | 112 | Golden Gate | 102 |
| Truepenny | 110 | Burgundy | 102 |
| Buck Knight | 107 | Hop Bloom | 97 |
| McKee | 107 | Second Attempt | 97 |
| Fannie B. | 105 | Clarence | 97 |
| Campania | 105 | La Fiesta | 97 |
| Roundelay | 105 | Thyra | 97 |

FOURTH RACE.—One mile.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abingdon | 110 | Lochinvar | 110 |
| Milwaukee | 110 | Sir Catesby | 110 |
| Sir Tom | 110 | Little Tom | 107 |
| Little Silver | 110 | Harrington | 107 |
| St. Vincent | 110 | Miss Dixie | 105 |
| Fusilier | 110 | Light Foot | 105 |
| Connoisseur | 110 | Lady McCann | 105 |
| Tom Skidmore | 110 | Satilla | 105 |

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Marshall | 112 | Clarus | 102 |
| Certainty | 110 | Milwaukee | 102 |
| Baylor | 107 | Hazelton | 99 |
| Little Matt | 105 | Corn Cob | 95 |
| Emma C. | 105 | Captain Jack | 92 |
| Jilt | 104 | | |

### The Card at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 21.—The following are the entries for the races here to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Florence Collville, 109 pounds; Simalor II., 105; Kilrona, 105; Dewda, 90; Rosalind III., 90.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Haleleng, Rey Del Careres, Brandywine, and Annisette, 112 pounds each; Applause, 107; Sufficient, 107.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Declare, 114 pounds; Memoir, 108; W. B., 104; Cass, 102; Bob Neely, 99; Kallirhoe, 93; All Over, 92.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Maiden two-year-olds. Torrendale, Reddington, Barrytone II., and Mussulman, 108 pounds each; La Gallienne, Madonna, and Looram, 105 each.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Jack of Spades, 110 pounds; Midgely, 107; Dalgretti, 107; Lookout, 107; Balbriggan, 105.

### Trotting Meeting at Huntington.

A midsummer trotting and pacing meeting will be held July 25, 26, and 27 at Huntington, L. I. Entries will close to-day with E. S. Hedges, Fiftieth Street and Broadway. Already 150 entries have been received. Purses offered are $400 each. Thursday there will be 2:30 and 2:25 class trotting and 2:18 pacing; Friday, 2:29 and 2:21 class trotting and 2:45 pacing; Saturday, 2:18 and 2:34 class trotting and 2:29 pacing.

### Frank Williams Dead.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 21.—Col. Frank Williams, the veteran leader of New-Orleans sporting affairs, died in this city to-day. Williams was manager of the Olympic Club, and made all the matches which rendered that organization famous and brought Fitzsimmons and Corbett to the front. Later he transferred his influence to the Auditorium Club, and got the Hall-Fitzsimmons match. Judicial victories over pugilism in Louisiana left William's abilities as a match-maker without a field, and he has been out of public notice for the last year. He acquired a comfortable fortune in the steamboat business and had retired when he was induced to go into the sporting line. Apoplexy caused his death, the final illness lasting scarcely one night.

### CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

MONDAY, JULY 22.
Racing at Brighton Beach.
Defender-Vigilant race off Sandy Hook.

TUESDAY, JULY 23.
Racing at Brighton Beach.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24.
Racing at Brighton Beach.

# BUSY HARLEM OARSMEN

## Getting Ready Their Entries for the Middle States Regatta.

## TO RACE FOR NEW-YORK TIMES PRIZES

### Junior Eights to Compete and the Race Will Be a Special Feature of the Regatta.

The outlook for the Middle States Regatta is very bright, and oarsmen believe that it will eclipse any previous regatta the association has ever held. All the events are filling well.

The junior eight-oared shell race, which is to be contested for a trophy presented by The New-York Times, is attracting special attention. There is plenty of raw material in nearly all of the boat clubs, and so many clubs contemplate entering crews in the junior eight-oared race that it will have to be rowed in heats, as there doubtless will be from ten to twelve crews to face the starter. So far, seven crews have sent in their entries, viz: Palisade, Union, Nassau, Wyanoke, Lone Star, Staten Island, and Vespers of Philadelphia. In addition to this list, it was learned yesterday that there would more than likely be four more entries—three from the Harlem River, and one from Newark.

The probable additional entries from the Harlem River will be the Atalantas, First Bohemians, and Nonpareils. At the Atalanta Clubhouse it was stated that their eight would surely be entered, while the Captain of the First Bohemian Club said that he had any quantity of good material to choose from, and, owing to the grand success of their intermediate eight in winning the junior event in the Harlem Regatta, and the senior eight winning the championship at the National Regatta, he certainly would encourage the other aspiring oarsmen of the club by placing a junior eight in the Middle States Regatta.

The boys are still busy celebrating their victory at Saratoga, but the moment they quiet down the men will be put in training and a junior eight will be selected. In fact, the only crew that seems to be in doubt is the Nonpariels. At present they have no men in training for the event, but there is plenty of time between now and Aug. 10, and Capt. John Canavan said that he would possibly have a good junior eight in the race.

The Nassau eight have been in training for some time, and they work most admirably together. They were out twice yesterday, and have been practicing every night in the week for the last fortnight. They feel pretty confident that they will win. The crew is made up as follows: A. P. Brown, bow; W. B. Mayble, No. 2; F. Sherry, No. 3; L. N. Mackey, No. 4; C. M. De La Virgue, No. 5; E. A. Maher, Jr., No. 6; H. V. Cleaver, (Captain,) No. 7; G. F. Jacoby, No. 8, and Dr. Davis, coxswain.

The Unions have twelve men in training, from which their junior eight is to be selected, and, as no one man feels that his position in the boat is safe, the Captain is getting pretty good work from them, and by the time he is ready to make his selections he feels that he will have no trouble in getting a first-class crew.

The men from whom the Wyanoke junior eight is to be selected will be put in training this evening. The Lone Star junior eight took a spin up the river yesterday afternoon and met with little attention.

It was really suffocating on the river yesterday, and many of the oarsmen found far more pleasure in bathing than they did in rowing, and most of the boathouses presented the appearance of bathhouses, as their floats were seldom free from members and their friends bathing costumes. The First Bohemians had to be excused from rowing, as they were almost too full of joy to give the water a thought further than to bathe in it. They had their wives and families with them, and the day passed away only too pleasantly and the ladies were only too well pleased with the various versions of how the boys carried off first honors at Saratoga.

The Captain of the club said that they had no boats on the river, but that they would be down to-day, and will row once a day or two, when the crews would all go into training. As the Middle States Regatta Association had substituted the junior eight-oared event for the intermediate, it would make him get up a junior eight, but his other entries would be an intermediate four-oared gig crew, a senior four-oared barge crew, and a senior eight-oared shell crew.

The Harlems will have Fred Hawkins in the senior singles, and Hawkins and Jack Nagle in the senior doubles. They broke the record at Saratoga, their time being 8:43, and the previous record time 9:06. The Harlems will also have an intermediate double, Maher and Mase, and a junior four-oared shell crew in the Middle States.

Other Harlem River entries to the Middle States regatta will be:

Metropolitan Boat Club—Junior four-oared shell crew, an intermediate single gig, and a junior sculler. Nassau Boat Club—Senior four-oared gig crew, Davis, Cady, Muller, and Vilmar, and the junior eight-oared shell crew. Nonpareil Rowing Club—Intermediate four-oared gig crew, junior four-oared shell crew, and possibly a junior eight-oared shell crew. Union Boat Club—A junior eight-oared shell crew, intermediate four-oared gig crew, senior four-oared gig crew, and a junior single shell.

Dauntless Boat Club—Intermediate double, Gaizel, stroke, and Tucker, bow; senior four-oared gig crew, Coleman, bow; Zender, No. 2; Turner, No. 3; Wemple, stroke. Atalanta Boat Club—Junior eight, senior four-oared gig, junior single shell, and possibly a junior double shell. Star Boat Club—Junior eight, intermediate four-oared gig, junior single shell, intermediate single shell, and intermediate double shell. Empire Boat Club—M. J. Mulhearn, junior single shell; Burns and Galvin, double shell.

### WILLFUL MISREPRESENTATIONS.

#### So Mr. Courtney Terms Some Reports of The Chicago Associated Press.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 21.—Charles E. Courtney, coach of the Cornell crew, arrived in Ithaca this morning. To an intimate friend Mr. Courtney threw much light on a great many subjects which were from time to time cabled from Henley and London, and which appeared to be utterly at variance with known views of the parties interested. When shown a batch of the items clipped from some American papers, Mr. Courtney pronounced most of them willful misrepresentations. As to their source Mr. Courtney said:

"As is well known, Mr. C. S. Francis of Troy, N. Y., a Trustee of the University, accompanied us on the trip across and occupied a room in our camp. Mr. Francis was the moving spirit among the Cornell alumni in raising the money for the trip, and is also enthusiastic in anything which pertains to the Cornell Navy. Mr. Francis, being editor of The Troy Times, is also connected with The United Press, and naturally did everything he could in the way of assisting the reporter of this organization to get the news, and get it correctly.

"There is another news association, which, I believe, is called The Chicago Associated Press, and to them I lay much of the blame for the severe 'roasting' which my boys have been given on this side of the water, and the many false stories sent out from Henley, which did not tend to increase the popularity of the crew. The trouble was that immediately they found that Mr. Francis was in our camp they wanted to put a representative in there also. Now, of course, this was utterly out of the question, and, I presume, they started to get even, and from all that I can hear they have succeeded.

"It was this concern that gave out the false report that Mr. Francis had criticised the drawing for places, stated that he had pronounced them to be fraudulent, and that the Leander men had 'fixed' it so that Cornell should be drawn against them. As you know, this report created a very unpleasant impression in England and placed Mr. Francis in a very unpleasant position, making him extremely unpopular where he had made lots of friends.

"Now, Mr. Francis never made such a remark. On the contrary, he was very much pleased with the result of the drawing, for it was just what the Cornell men were watching and hoping for. The comparison in the method of getting the news between the two concerns was so great that I could not help noting it. There was not a member of the Cornell party, Mr. Francis included, who would not have willingly and gladly given out to a representative of The Chicago Associated Press any information which they desired, but they did not come for it, and I can only imagine that what they sent came second or third handed, and consequently was so unreliable. The United Press, when they wanted any news, sent a man direct, and he was usually accompanied by a stenographer, and by this means they secured reliable information.

"Shortly after I arrived at Henley I received a message stating that if I would look after the Chicago Associated Press they would look after me. Now, how could they possibly imagine that I would have time to send them any reports, with all that had on my hands? At the time of Ambassador Bayard's visit, The United Press had three representatives present, while the Chicago people contented themselves with sending a request to our Commodore, Mr. Hastings, for a report of the visit. The reports sent out of trouble and differences in and among the crew were the fabrications of these people. Their report of the race spoke of the Cornell crew rowing like a lot of schoolboys and the men collapsing, when it is a positive fact that they rowed in beautiful form up to the time that Fennell caught a crab and struck himself in the stomach."

####

# NAVAL RESERVES IN CAMP

## Their Departure from New-York and Arrival at Shelter Island.

## THE TRIP A MOST ENJOYABLE ONE

### Better Results Are Hoped for than Have Been Obtained in Any of Their Former Encampments.

SHELTER ISLAND, July 21.—The pier at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, New-York, presented, possibly, as curious a combination of the various phases of city life on Friday afternoon as could well be imagined. The Naval Reserve was to depart at 5 o'clock P. M. for its encampment on Shelter Island, and the old man-of-war New-Hampshire, the headquarters of the battalion, was a scene of great activity. Attracted by the sight of the white uniforms, and always ready for anything of an unusual nature, the denizens of the east side turned out in large numbers, and the ubiquitous small boy of the genus "tough" was on hand early and remained till the last of the amateur sailormen disappeared on the horizon.

Pursuant to General Orders, some three hundred young men nautically inclined, who had previously sworn allegiance to the State, and who were prepared to do her "good and faithful service," assembled on board the ship which serves as a floating armory for the Naval Reserve, and, with the proverbial indifference of Jack Tar, left almost all details until the last moment, necessitating a hustle and a confusion that to the greenhorn who had but just enlisted seemed more or less hopeless, and a chaos from which order looked well-nigh impossible.

But, after all, the various things were finally cramped into the Merriam packs, —as the new knapsacks are called—and the overflow was stowed in the haversacks or concealed in the blanket and poncho rolled on top of the packs, and a blast of the bugle announced "the assembly." It was difficult to pack all the traps in the small space allowed to carry them, and to say they were heavy is but to mildly express it, and after adding the rifle, the canteen, the cartridge belt, and various eating implements, it seemed as though the last straw had been loaded on the camel's back.

Lines were formed, roll was called; the usual delay attendant upon things military was insisted upon; another welcome blast of the bugle sounded the "Forward, march!" and slowly the men filed out of the ship, one by one, down the narrow gangplank to the dock, where were assembled all sorts and conditions of men, women, and children, but more particularly small boys and babies. The small boys were in their element with beers and gibes, with a quick appreciation of the ridiculous, and woe betide the unlucky reserve man whose appearance gave any chance for comment. The one lonely, fat policeman was utterly unable to cope with the flow of naive humor that the gamins fired at the sailors, and as the last of the steamer City of Lawrence cast off her moorings, their gibes and taunts floated out on the river, wafted by a somewhat gaseous, not to say factory-smelling, breeze.

The staterooms aboard the Lawrence were not numerous, and when the officers had been accommodated there was left but a modest proportion for the men. As the wind is tempered to the shorn lamb, so it turned out that those who, with mattress and blanket, turned in on the cabin floor fared the best, as staterooms are close and stuffy, and conversation therein was not as sternly restricted as in the open. Knapsacks and accoutrements were taken off, and an attractive supper table was besieged. Outside on the decks, little bands of intimate friends chatted, smoked, or joined in choruses. "Sweet Marie" had a new significance as the boat wended her way up the river. "I Don't Love You Any More," with strong baritones and sweet tenors, startled the cottagers along shore, and "There is Only One Girl in this World for Me" was a statement expressed with a frequency that, it must be confessed, at the end palled.

But hark! In the midst of this revelry of song, and at "two bells," which is the absurd maritime manner of indicating 9 o'clock, a hoarse voice, discovered subsequently to be that of no less an official than the skipper, Commander Miller, broke in on this joyous entertainment with a polite but somewhat abrupt invitation to his young men to attend "fire quarters." A bugler and the ship's bell accentuated the request. In the shortest possible time each gun crew was in its proper place, lines of hose were uncoiled, and led to different parts of the vessel, with order and system, and the discipline and training of the battalion were made evident. This was the end of regular duty, barring the work of those who had to stand a mild form of guard duty, to enforce the law against smoking near the perishable cargo. Cards were indulged in, stories were told, and reminiscences of previous outings were recounted. Gradually, however, sleep was found to be a good thing for the knowing, who had a realization of the work of the morrow, and at 10 o'clock the mournful, pathetic strains of "taps" were blown by the buglers, and with "lights out" the ship subsided into peace and quiet.

Bright and disgustingly early, Saturday morning four drummers and a fife profaned the delightful soft Summer air with an ear-splitting reveille, and all hands turned out promptly for breakfast, which was served on board on long tables set the length of the main saloon. After this meal, and the boat being made fast to the dock at Greek Neck Villa, on the western end of Shelter Island, all hands proceeded to carry out the various freight, stores, tents, and equipage necessary for the camp, and the dock and the ground surrounding beach presented a lively scene. Officers were giving directions, men were hurrying to and fro with boxes, bundles, chests, poles, oars, and every sort of thing nautical, eatable, and of an encampment nature. Others were at work with axe and firewood, a headquarters the flagpole was set up, and, to the accompaniment of a lively air on the bugles, while officers and men stood with uncovered heads, Old Glory was run up the staff and flung proudly to the breeze with pretty formality.

And now came a busy hour, as tents were raised and staked down in regular mathematical lines, attractive in their brilliant whiteness and shining out with dazzling brightness against the background of dark foliage that grows just beyond the beach. With the arrangement of these temporary dwellings, a little rest was vouchsafed the lads; pipes were lit, and shady corners of the tents were sought, and to those whose superfluous energy did not lead them to swim, the repose was not ungrateful.

The camp is beautifully situated; for scenery and for health, fresh air, and bracing out-of-door life, nothing could be finer. The men are enthusiastic, ready for any work and full of energy. All preliminary preparations have been made with great care, stores of simple, wholesome food are in abundance, colored cooks have been engaged for each division, and all fare alike, officers and men. At the meal hour the red pennant is flown beneath the National ensign, and the men are marched in good order to the various cooking places, where their food is served out to them. The tents are not more than forty feet from the water, where are anchored the several ship's boats, while on either side of the flagstaff, in front of headquarters, are two rapid-firing guns, as bright and spruce looking as polish and elbow grease can make them. It is quite evident the camp will be a great success and that the best results will be obtained.

### BUFFALO CATTLE MARKET.

BUFFALO, July 20.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 1,738 head; total for week thus far, 16,784 head; for same time last week, 16,530 head; consigned through, 1,678 head; to New-York, 800 head; on sale, 60 head; the market, early, was steady to strong for good fat cattle; closed firm for good grades; choice steers, 1,100 to 1,300 lb, $3.85@$4.25. veals, good to choice, $3.50@$5; heavy fed, $2@$2.75. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 5,120 head; total for week thus far, 41,410 head; for same time last week, 42,150 head; consigned through, 2,250 head; to New-York, 2,750 head; on sale, 3,000 head; market opened slow, closed steady; all sold; Yorkers, $5.70@$5.75; mixed packers $5.65@$5.70; good mediums and heavy, $5.50; pigs, $5.65@$5.70; roughs, $4.75@$5; stags, $3.75@$4.50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 4,500 head; total for week thus far, 50,510 head; for same time last week, 37,475 head; consigned through, 1,800 head; to New-York, 1,500 head; on sale, 4,500 head, including 15 loads held over from yesterday; market 15 loads held over from yesterday; market opened dull and closed very dull, with all of 12 loads unsold; best lambs, $4.75@$5.25; choice killers, $3.75@$4.50; culls and common, $2.50@$3.50; mixed sheep, $3@$3.25; culls and common, $1@$2.50; export sheep, 50@75c lower, selling at $3.50@$4.25.


## Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

$4 WEEKLY, ROOM AND BOARD; FINE LOcation; educated people only. 148 St. Ann's Av.

FIELD HOUSE, GRAMERCY PARK.—Suites, single rooms; private baths; families, gentlemen; references required. 125 East 21st St.

## Furnished Rooms.

20th ST., 101, COR. 4th A V.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or suite; breakfast optional; references.

## Situations Wanted—Females.

### Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in a private family; willing to assist with waiting or with children; first-class city references. M. W., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid in the city or near it; two years' reference. Present employer's, 105 East 18th St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—First-class; good reference. 314 East 31st St.

### Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, fish, meats, creams, desserts, &c.; bread, cake, and biscuit; no objection to short distance in country. Seen at present employer's, 356 West 58th St.

COOK.—By competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; best city reference. Seen Monday, at 53 West 48th St.

COOK.—By young girl as good plain cook and laundress; best city reference. Call, two days, at 234 East 36th St.

COOK.—By Alsatian woman; first-class English and German cooking; in private family; first-class city reference. L. K., 165 West 28th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Competent; three years' city reference; city or country. 2,155 8th Av., Fitzpatrick's bell.

### Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced and reliable; all kinds of garments; exper: fitter; tasteful trimmer; high-class service rendered; terms moderate; city or country; reference. D. D., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—French; by day, week, or month; private families; competent in all branches; great experience; highly recommended; terms moderate. By letter, 262 West 37th St.

### Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an English lady of middle age as housekeeper for widower or bachelor; references. Mrs. Asbury, Box 305, Richmond Hill, L. I.

### Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat colored girl in small family or flat; good cook and laundress. Martha Brown, 250 West 40th St., Wright's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young German girl to do general housework for small family. 852 9th Av. Crocse.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

### Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—COOK—LAUNDRESS.—A lady closing her house wishes to place three first-class servants; lady's maid and seamstress, or working housekeeper, cook, and laundress; personal references. Call, for three days, at 29 West 9 St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German as first-class maid to lady or grown children; excellent dressmaker and seamstress; city reference. D. M., 666 6th Av.

### Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress and assist with chamberwork in American family; city or country; good city reference. 212 East 28th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress by the day, week, or month; would like the country for the Summer months; good city reference. 128 West 50th St.

### Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge; willing to live in the country or travel; excellent reference. 224 East 57th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Competent, trustworthy, willing, and obliging; city or country; best city references. Personal, 340 East 54th St.

NURSE.—By an American nurse; thoroughly understands the care of infants; no objection to the country; best city reference. Hanley, 310 East 34th St.

### Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE SCIENTIFICALLY GIVEN BY EXperienced masseuse; highest references. Mrs. Forest, 649 6th Av., corner of 52d St.

## Situations Wanted—Males.

### Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent butler; age, 37; in a private family; city or country; good valet; willing and obliging; first-class personal city reference from last employer. I. A. S., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent French butler; strictly sober, industrious, neat; just disengaged on account of family going abroad; excellent references. James, 227 East 35th St.

BUTLER.—By an experienced French butler in a private family; well recommended as to quality and good character; excellent city references. John, 411 4th Av., care Mme. Dantremont.

BUTLER, VALET, or STEWARD ON YACHT.—English; just arrived; or in private family; town or country; or would travel. Valet, 152 6th Av.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; valet; thoroughly competent and trustworthy in his duties; best references. William, Box 333 Times, Up Town.

### Coachmen.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By single young man; thoroughly understands his business; temperate, willing, and obliging; best personal city and country reference. J. M., 133 West 33d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Several years' satisfactory recommendations for capability, honesty, sobriety, carefulness, stylish appearance; moderate expectations; disengaged account family going abroad. J. B., 144 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—A lady wishes a situation for her coachman, a steady and industrious young man, and sober, willing, and obliging, around a gentleman's place. Charles, care of stable, 393 4th Av.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Age, 30; strictly temperate; understands his business and care of lawns; can milk; willing and obliging; best references. V., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By young, active man; understands his duties thoroughly; competent, sober, honest, and trustworthy; four years' reliable personal reference. Maurice, 209 West 77th St.

COACHMAN.—By young married man, who understands his duties as such; six years' first-class reference from last employer, who can be seen. L. Loftus, 568 Columbus Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands care horses, carriages; over eight years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly understands care horses, carriages, lawns, gardens, cows; trustworthy; excellent references. Industrious, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Single; 34; understands his business thoroughly; experienced city driver; sober and reliable; seven years' first-class reference. J. M., 57 West 44th St., office of carriage factory.

COACHMAN.—Married; understands care horses, carriages, lawns, gardens, cows; willing, trustworthy; excellent references. Industrious, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Country preferred; understands care of horses, carriages; willing and obliging; not afraid of work; good reference. J. D., 134 Willow St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—English; age, 27; married; one child; medium size; city or country; A1 references. H. C., 8 West 18th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; 27; single; city or country; best city reference. M. Healey, 318 East 35th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; first-class personal and written references. W. D., 203 and 205 West 40th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM; 37; married; one child; medium size; city or country; A1 references. H. C., 8 West 18th St.

### Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a competent German gardener; married man; long experience in gardening, and fully understands the care of country place; best personal reference for the past 13 years. Westbrook, care of Peter Henderson & Co., 35 Cortlandt St.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no children; large experience growing plants, grapes, roses, vegetables, under glass and out doors; care lawns; planting trees and hardy plants, and improving grounds; references. Gardener, Box 49, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

### Valets.

TRAVELING VALET.—By an Englishman of thorough and experienced valet; knows Europe and all Eastern countries; death cause of leaving; excellent city and personal references. A., 72 West 50th St., third floor.

### Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG MAN (22) wishes a situation; has been employed by three of the leading dry goods firms in the city for eight years. F. J. Hoffman, 186 Avenue A.

CLERK.—Office assistant; 21; experienced, industrious; excellent mathematician; references and bond furnished. Jones, 710 9th Av.

JANITOR.—By a North German, to take charge of office building; experience and first-class references. L. S., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, and DECORATOR.—Practical and trustworthy; work from private houses; very reasonable; best references. William Edler 777 2d Av.

## Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—Office boy; must be graduate of grammar school. Address X. B., Box 146 Times Office.


## THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER.

### Relaxation.

From The Somerville Journal.

In the season of vacation—
Time meant for regeneration—
He who turns from his vocation,
Seeking healthful recreation,
Rises in the estimation
Of the neighboring population.
Every one with approbation
Views his course, an indication
Of a speedy imitation.

Making an appropriation,
He seeks out a fit location,
And obtains accommodation;
After the negotiation
Settles down, with some elation,
To enjoy the fascination
Of a partial isolation
From the trouble, and vexation,
And the constant perturbation
Of the mercantile relation.
Passes days in contemplation
Of the beauties of creation
And the healthful stimulation
Of acquiring information.

Rest ought not to mean stagnation;
It's a time of preparation,
Thoughtfulness, deliberation,
And improving conversation,
As a means of inspiration,
And complete invigoration.

Worthy of all admiration
Is the man who taught the nation
All the pleasures of migration,
All the fun of observation,
And the joys of exploration.

So close up your habitation,
Start without procrastination,
Following out your inclination.
Send the news for publication,
Setting forth your destination.
Then go in for recreation,
And may every expectation
Find the fullest realization,
Till your time of relaxation,
Reaching it full limitation,
Has a happy termination.

### Fifty Per Cent. Interest.

From Puck.

Mr. Hardacre (just returned from city)—Tell yer what, Becky, I've been a fool to let my money lay in th' saving's bank at 3 per cent. all these years, when they pay 50 per cent. down ter New-York.

Mrs. Hardacre—I don't believe they pay no such interest!

Mr. Hardacre—Oh, yer don't, Mrs. Smarty, don't yer? Well, yer Uncle Hardacre just loaned $100 at that rate ter day. I'll tell you how I done it. I met a young man, and he says ter me, says he: "Sir, I would like to borrow $100, for which I will pay 50 per cent. interest." "But," says I, "I don't know yer, and how am I to tell that you will pay me the interest?" "If you doubt me, Sir," says he, "I will pay you the 50 per cent. in advance." Well that looked safe enough, so I give him two fifty-dollar notes, and he paid me one of them back for the interest right on the spot. I'm to meet him every year and get the interest. I tell you what, Becky, it makes me mad to think what I've lost all these years.

### Fred Douglass's Last Resort.

From The Ram's Horn.

A short time after the Hon. Frederick Douglass married his white wife I was dining with a family of Southern people in Kentucky, and the subject was mentioned and discussed pretty freely; such sentiments being expressed as Southern people would be expected to entertain concerning the marriage of a white woman to a negro.

Amelia, a colored servant woman, was waiting on the table and listening to the conversation, the white people being unmindful of her presence or any possible interest she might feel in the matter. Many very uncomplimentary things had been said of Mrs. Douglass and her taste.

Amelia stood it until her indignation had reached the limit of endurance, and then she blurted out: "Well, I don't keer, I know if he did marry a white woman it was because he couldn't get nobody else."

### Discouraged at the Outset.

From Truth.

The Summer girl, accompanied by her mother, descended from the train at the Springs station and looked about her.

Then she beckoned to a man driving a two-seated wagon.

"Sorry, Miss," he responded, "but I'm engaged."

A shadow of disappointment fell over the face of the girl.

"Mamma," she exclaimed, "this is no place for us. The men are so scarce that even the hack drivers are engaged."

At the station beyond the outlook was less disheartening.

### A Superfluity of Them.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

They tell a story in Dalton of a recent revival meeting in one of the rural districts of Whitfield County. In the middle of the services the preacher said:

"Will Brother Smith please lead in prayer?"

Seven men arose and began praying at once.

This embarrassed the preacher, and he said, hurriedly:

"I mean Brother John Smith!"

At this announcement one sat down and five more got up and began praying. The preacher saw his mistake and let the eleven pray it out among themselves.

### A Chance Meeting.

From The Buffalo Courier.

A joke is told at the expense of a lawyer who is noted more for his deliberateness than for his enterprise. He is an ardent student of natural sciences and in relating his experiences at a field day excursion to a friend he said: "I was walking along a lane when I met a snail"—

"That may be so," interrupted the friend, "but if it had been going in the same direction with you, you would never have caught it."

### The Three Ages.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

"Only one thing in the world, my boys," said the man of sixty.

"True," said the man of forty.

"True," echoed the man of twenty.

"And that is rest," said the man of sixty, softly.

"It is success," said the man of forty, grimly.

"Oh! no," said the man of twenty, eagerly, "it is love—it is love!"

### An Advertisement.

From The Critic.

An occasional contributor to The Critic has found the following advertisement on a sign at Malley's Camp, Hazel Creek, N. C.:

Martch the 3 1895
Weltchcove Graham Co. N. C.

I Have gott Swete tators for sale i will tak one $100 dowler a bushel for my tators in muny r coffey.

### Not an Equivalent.

From Brooklyn Life.

She—A penny for your thoughts, Reggie.

He—Worth more, weally; make it a fwank.

She—A franc? Nonsense! Why?

He—Was thinking in Fwench, ye know, of you, don't ye know.

### A Financial Pointer.

From The Boston Transcript.

Don't take a steer from a bull on a bear market.


## Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS of Improvement at U. S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., July 10, 1895.—Separate sealed proposals in duplicate, for the following objects, indorsed proposals for "Construction of quay wall inside Whitney Basin," and "Reconstructing Building No. 115," respectively, at U. S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at this Bureau until 1 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, July 30, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter. Specifications and blank forms of proposal will be forwarded upon application to this Bureau or the Commandant of the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y. Bidders are expected to fully inform themselves of the character of the work required by visiting the Yard, where plans may be examined, and if necessary obtained. A certified check of three thousand ($3,000) dollars must accompany each bid for the respective objects, as a guarantee that the bidder will execute the required contract after his bid has been accepted. Awards will be made for each object of improvement separately. Responsible security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and the right is reserved to reject any or all proposals not deemed advantageous to the Government, and to waive defects. E. O. MATTHEWS, Chief of Bureau.

## Summer Resorts.

NOTICE.—Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE HOTEL REGISTER'S GREAT SUMMER EDITION, out July 3, price 10 cents, will give the best and only official list of the some 6,000 SUMMER HOTELS in this country, and the announcements of the best papers for hotel advertising; beautifully illustrated announcements of seven of the best Summer hotels of America; the United States and Grand Union, Saratoga; Hotel Champlain, Clinton County, N. Y.; Hotel Breslin, Lake Hopatcong, N. J.; West End, Long Branch; Pavilion Hotel, Sharon Springs, N. Y., and others. The HOTEL REGISTER reaches all the principal of the 90,000 hotels and clubs of America and many in Europe. HOTEL REGISTER COMPANY, 7 Warren St., New-York City.

### CONNECTICUT.

PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES NEW-LONDON, CONN.

NOW OPEN.

"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."

A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season. Photographs and circulars in N. Y. at The Outlook, 13 Astor Pl. For terms and circulars address

Blanchard & Hager, New-London, Conn.

### MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN, YORK CLIFFS, MAINE.
Now open. Furnished Cottages to Rent. ROMER GILLIS, Manager.

ATTEAN CAMPS.
First-class resort for sportsmen and families. If you are looking for a good place address ATTEAN CAMPS, J. T. McLaughlin, Jackman, Me.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.

THE GREYLOCK,
NOW OPEN.

For circulars, room plans, and terms, address the manager.

F. K. McLAUGHLIN, Williamstown, Mass.

### NEW-JERSEY.

Monmouth House,
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
7 MILES FROM LONG BRANCH.
OPENS JUNE 27, 1895.
FOR TERMS AND INFORMATION ADDRESS
L. U. MALTBY,
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.

THE ELBERON,
ELBERON, NEW-JERSEY.
This unique Summer Resort will open for the season about June 1. For circular and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.
Beautiful mountain resort, possessing every attraction, 60 miles from N. Y. City. Circulars, &c., at Room 9, Metropolitan Building, N. Y. W. E. COLEMAN.

OCEAN GROVE.
New-Philadelphia and Annex.
4 Ocean Pathway, one door from the ocean. Superior Chef.

CAPE MAY.

THE BREXTON, OCEAN AV., CAPE MAY. Large piazzas; near the beach; modern improvements. Mrs. J. A. MYERS.

ASBURY PARK.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Directly opposite the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Address.
MORGAN & PARSONS.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
HOTEL ALBION.
Fifty yards from surf; sixteenth season; table and appointments the best; accommodates 200; $2 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $15 per week.
C. H PEMBERTON.

### NEW-YORK.

THE HELDERBERGS.
To Let—A hunting lodge, by the month or through the season; $500. Kennels, boxes, riding shed, golf links, turf track, good field for polo. A killing pack of beagles, 1,000 acres preserve, stocked, and services of the master, who has six extra rooms at his house. The lodge has hot water, heat, ice, vegetables, milk, stable attendance, and railroad service unsurpassed. Address Box 88, Altamont, Albany County.

PROSPECT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES.
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.
A charming Summer resort. Now open. Horace M. Clark, Manager; also proprietor Madison Av. Hotel, 58th St., New-York, closed during the Summer for extensive improvements.

LONG ISLAND.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
MANHATTAN HOTEL.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.
The finest hotels on the Atlantic Coast.

MANHANSET
HOUSE AND COTTAGES, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y. Greatly enlarged and improved; beautiful new music hall, electric lights, elevator, suites with baths, healthfully located amid beautiful scenery, drives, and groves; pure water; dry atmosphere; yachting, fishing, dancing, &c. Open until Sept. 15. Easily accessible by new fast trains on Long Island Railroad and new steamers MONTAUK and SHELTER ISLAND. Send for terms and illustrated pamphlet to H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager, Manhanset House, Suffolk County, N. Y.

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PROSPECT HOUSE.
Now open. Most charming resort within 100 miles of New-York. Bathing, boating, and fishing unexcelled. Refurnished and electric lighted throughout.
D. P. HATHAWAY, Proprietor.

HORTON'S POINT HOTEL.
John Lellmann, Prop. Wm. Bassett, Man.
SOUTHOLD, L. I.
Fine bathing, boating, fishing; bathhouses on the premises; fine orchard. Send for circular.

CATSKILLS.

KAATERSKILL MOUNTAIN.
Hotel Kaaterskill.
4 HOURS FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
via N. Y. Central and Otis Elevating Railway, by trains leaving N. Y. 9:40 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. KAATERSKILL FLYER Saturdays 1:40 P. M.
Also via West Shore Railway and Stony Clove Route, from West 42d St., N. Y., at 11 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., and on Saturdays 1:15 P. M.
Excursion tickets from New-York to Kaaterskill, good from Friday until Monday night, $6.25, via WEST SHORE ROUTE.
HOTEL KAATERSKILL CO.,
KAATERSKILL P. O., GREENE CO., N. Y.

HOTEL RICHMOND.
New, elegantly furnished; cuisine of the finest; first-class accommodations for 125; fruit, vegetables, &c., from own farm. Circulars on application. J. H. BARTLEY & CO., Falenville, N. Y.

LOX-HURST.
Elevation, 1,936 feet; accommodations for 60; ample parlors, piazzas, lawn; bath; circular. SAMUEL E. RUSK, Haines Falls, N. Y.

PLEASANT DRIVE, HUNTER TO WINDHAM, nine miles, given boarders free. COE'S MOUNTAIN HOME, Windham, N. Y.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

THE KAUNEONGA, WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN Co.; opens June 29. Write to J. H. MARTIN.

LAKE GEORGE.

Kattskill House, Lake George, N. Y. For terms address A. P. Scoville, own. & prop., Kattskill Bay, N. Y.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

## Summer Resorts.

### NEW-YORK.

ADIRONDACKS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

8:33 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule parlor cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack Division of the New-York Central R.R.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars, for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the New-York Central Railroad; also through sleeping cars for Plattsburg, via D. & H., connecting with Chateaugay R. R. for Saranac Lake and Lake Placid.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, EATON & YOUNG, SARANAC LAKE. N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A.M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

BERKELEY, STREETER & DENNISON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N.Y.City, G.C.S., 8:33A.M., 6:25 P.M.; arrive 6:40PM, 6:25AM, and, via Chate'gay, 11:05AM

DEL MONTE Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25 AM, and via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

RIVERSIDE INN. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25, 11:05 AM.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE. Lve N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 A. M.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE, BALDWIN & FRENCH.—Leave N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10PM, 7 & 11:30AM.

WHITEFACE INN. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

RAY BROOK HOUSE, RAY BROOK, N. Y. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 6:57 PM, 6:41 AM, 11:13 AM.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leaves New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

SARANAC INN, D.W. RIDDLE, UPPER SARANAC LAKE.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive at Inn 6:09 P.M. and 5:47 A. M. Stage and steamer for Wawbeek.

WAWBEEK, UPPER SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.—Leave N. Y. City, G. C. S., 8:33 A.M., 7 P.M.; arrive 6 P.M. 8:30 A.M.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, NY.—W.M.F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:02 A. M.

9:40 A. M. Adirondack Ex. lvs. Grand Central Station, through parlor cars for Lake George, Hotel Champlain, Plattsburg, connecting at Saratoga for Luzerne, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, & Long Lake; at Westport for Elizabethtown & Keene Valley; at Port Kent for Ausable Chasm; at Plattsburg for Chateaugay Lake, Loon Lake, Lake Placid, Saranac Lake & Paul Smith's.

6:25 P. M. Through sleepers from Grand Central Station for Saratoga, Lake Champlain, connecting at Hotel Champlain for Lake Placid.

6 P. M. TROY LINE STEAMERS City of Troy and Saratoga, foot of West 10th St., North River, daily, except Saturday, connecting with through parlor cars for Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Plattsburg, making direct connection for Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, Long Lake, Elizabethtown, Keene Valley, and Ausable Chasm; and for Poultney, Manchester, Wilmington, and Burlington, Vt.

PROSPECT HOUSE, BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, N. Y.—W. T. GRAFF, Manager.—Trains leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 12:10 night. Blue Mt. Lake reached 5:30 P. M. next day.

THE CHATEAUGAY, CHATEAUGAY LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 6:25 P. M. By Hudson River boats, 6 P. M. Arrive 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FOR FULTON CHAIN.
7:00 P. M. FRIDAYS ONLY. Through sleeping car for Fulton Chain, leaves Grand Central Station 7:00 P.M. Adirondack Division of the New-York Central, making direct connections for Old Forge, Raquette, and Blue Mountain Lakes. Returning, leaves Fulton Chain, Sundays only, 11:30 P. M., arriving New-York 7:45 Monday morning.

"Hotel Champlain"
AND COTTAGES.
OPEN JUNE 15TH TO OCTOBER 1ST.
The superb Adirondack and Lake Champlain resort on Bluff Point, Lake Champlain. Delaware and Hudson R. R. station in grounds. All trains and boats stop. Through drawing-room and sleeping cars from New-York. Every attraction essential to a first-class Summer resort.
C. D. SEAVEY, Manager,
P. O. Hotel Champlain, N. Y.
N. Y. Office: Lincoln National Bank, 42d Street.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.
Leland House and Cottages,
SCHROON LAKE, N. Y.
THIS POPULAR RESORT WILL OPEN JUNE 25.
Baseball grounds, fine tennis courts, bathing, boating, bass and trout fishing. Circulars at The Outlook, 13 Astor Place.
C. T. LELAND, Manager.

ADIRONDACKS.
Watch Rock Hotel and Cottages,
ON SCHROON LAKE, N. Y.
Manifestly the ideal location of the mountains. Unexcelled cuisine, and every attraction essential to a well-kept and equipped hotel. Special rates to families and young men.
GEO. CECIL, Prop.,
Adirondack, N. Y.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.
THE MANSION HOUSE,
ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y. Under new management; strictly first-class; moderate prices. Circulars, etc., of CHARLES A. FERRISS, Manager.

THE HEMLOCKS.
Under new management. Remodeled. Cottages to rent by season or month. Finest boating, fishing, and hunting. Send for circular. Address JOHN J. DALY, Raquette Lake Post Office, Hamilton County, N. Y.

CEDAR GROVE COTTAGE,
on Lake Champlain, near Hotel Champlain. Meeting grounds of American Canoe Association and Catholic Summer school. Bathing, fishing. W. H. REED, Valcour, N. Y.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE,
near Lake George. Dry mountain air, beautiful scenery, all amusements, excellent cuisine, moderate rates. S. T. BIRDSALL, Prop., Glen Lake, N. Y.

ROCKY POINT INN.
Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks. Open June 15th. For illustrated folder, &c., address "Rocky Point Inn Company, Old Forge, N. Y."

EDGEWOOD INN, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Location unequaled; five minutes from beautiful Lake Saranac.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

GLEN SUMMIT HOTEL,
Glen Summit, Pa.
2,000 feet elevation; on the LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.; mountain air; spring water; all modern improvements; 5 hours from New-York City; long-distance telephone; driving, boating, and fishing. Circulars, &c., at Metropolitan B'r'd'g, Room 9, N. Y. City. W. H. CROSBY, Manager.

PAXINOSA INN
EASTON, PENN.
Direct trolley connection. Special rates for Sunday, including fares, at Railroad ticket offices. For terms, address
JOHN MAXWELL, Manager.

## Summer Resorts.

### VERMONT.

GREEN MOUNTAINS.

VERMONT AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN TIME TABLE.

9 A. M. via Spring'd Dly except Sun. 9:40 A.M via Troy, Daily except Sun. Daily 4 P.M. via Spring'd 6:25 P. M., via Troy.

GREEN MOUNTAIN FLYER Lvs. G. C. S. d'ly except Sun. with parlor cars for Brandon, Orwell, Middlebury, Vergennes, Burlington, Waterbury, Montpelier, Randolph, Milton, St. Albans, Swanton, and Highgate Springs. Trains lve. G. C. S. daily with parlor cars and sleepers, for above points. Connection made at Burlington and Rouse's Point with steamer for all Summer resorts on North Islands of Lake Champlain.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE, SALISBURY, VT.—Trains leave G. C. S. 9 and 9:40 A. M. 4 and 6:25 P. M. Arrive 2:53 A. M., 5:22 P. M.

EAGLE INN, ORWELL, VT. F. B. KIMBALL

# POLICE DID THEIR BEST

## In Spite of It, However, Drinks Were Not Hard to Get Yesterday.

### MANY SALOONS OPEN AT INTERVALS

**Closing of Gardens Caused the Greatest Exodus Since the Excise Crusade Began.**

### MOST RESTAURANTS EVADED THE LAW

**One Proprietor Who Sold a Meal and Drinks to a Policeman Arrested and Held.**

The police seem to have reached their limit in the closing of saloons on Sunday. The individual members of the force did their best yesterday to enforce the excise law more strictly than it had been enforced on previous Sundays during the present dry period. They were stirred to increased activity by the exhortations of President Roosevelt and Acting Chief Conlin to make the day an absolutely dry one, so far as the selling of alcoholic drinks was concerned.

Yet in those precincts where the law has hitherto been most rigidly and impartially enforced, at least as many saloons were open for business yesterday as on the pervious Sunday, and considerably more than were open June 30, which was the dryest Sunday New-York has ever seen.

Many of the saloons which opened yesterday only did business in the forenoon. When all the police reserves were turned out, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the proprietors of these saloons thought the risk of detection was too great, and obeyed the law for the rest of the day.

Some veteran saloon keepers remained on guard at their places of business throughout the day, opening up for half an hour or an hour at a time in order to collect the tribute of their regular customers. This was especially the case in the saloons which supply the wants of the fifteen-cent lodging house inmates, and the Captains of the various precincts which include the lower end of the Bowery and Park Row were kept busy trying to put a stop to infractions of the excise law from this cause.

The better class of hotel keepers lived up to the law yesterday, as they construed it. Any respectable-looking customer who ordered an item on the regular bill of fare could have a drink with his meal. Some hotel proprietors exercised their discretion in refusing to give strangers alcoholic drinks with sandwiches, but they were in the minority.

The restaurant keepers who have no regular hotel licenses as a rule made no serious effort to observe the law. They were careful not to sell drinks with food to men who acted like policemen partly disguised in plain clothes, but regular customers found no trouble in having their wants supplied.

The closing of the various German Summer gardens, which are mostly in the upper part of Manhattan Island, sent thousands upon thousands of Germans to Jersey and Long Island. In fact, the exodus from New-York yesterday was the most remarkable feature of the excise situation. The whole tide of Sunday afternoon travel was reversed going down town to the ferries and steamboats instead of up town to resorts formerly open within the city limits.

Seven barkeepers were arrested by officers from the steamboat patrol for selling liquor on waters within the city limits.

### EAST SIDE SALOONS WERE OPEN.

**Rarely Did Any One Enter, However, Who Was Not Known.**

It was not necessary for the initiated on the lower east side to go thirsty for lack of beer yesterday. Unusually strict precautions were taken by saloon keepers to prevent policemen and detectives from getting into their places, and it was a hopeless task for a stranger to attempt to pass within the precincts of a saloon, but regular customers had little difficulty in obtaining all the drinks they wanted. But in spite of the utmost care exercised several saloon keepers and bartenders were caught.

Acting Capt. Thompson of the Oak Street Station had eight men specially detailed for excise duty. The first arrest was made by Policeman John Moran, who entered W. Lichen's saloon, at 202 South Street at 7 o'colck in the morning in full uniform, and asked for a glass of whisky. Bartender John F. Fichen, who is new in the business, promptly filled the order, and was arrested.

Michael Healey, a saloon keeper of 89 Catherine Street, opened his place yesterday morning, but had it so well guarded that no policeman could get into it. The saloon is situated next door to a mission, and Acting Captain Thompson told his men they should close it at all hazards.

Policeman Jeffrey disguised himself as a longshoreman, and was admitted. There he found Philip A. Brady, the bartender, selling beer and whisky, and he was arrested.

"It's a very dry Sunday in this precinct," said Acting Capt. Thompson.

In spite of the assertion, a reporter for The New-York Times, who made a tour of the Fourth Precinct, was satisfied that it was not as dry as some might have wished.

A saloon in New Chambers Street, near Park Row, was open to all comers. A man stood guard outside the hall entrance with a key. When an acquaintance came along the sentinel cautiously unlocked the door, which was still held partly shut by a man inside, who, upon being satisfied that all was well, admitted the thirsty applicant, whereupon the door was again tightly closed and locked up.

Similar tactics were employed at other saloons in the precinct.

No arrests were made by Capt. Donald Grant's men in the Seventh Precinct during the day. Several men from other precincts in Citizen's clothes were sent out early in the morning to patrol the district, but they did not succeed in catching any violators of the excise law.

The reporter saw persons going in and coming out of the side doors of several saloons in the vicinity of Madison and Catharine Streets. The inspection of applicants for admission was very strict, and not more than one was admitted at one time.

The saloon on the northwest corner of Madison and Montgomery Streets was open to known patrons. Both the front and side entrances were shut tight, but in the rear yard fence there is a door, which was easily swung open. The reporter saw a boy emerge with a basket on his arm just as three men with a small hamper were going in. The boy told the men how they could get into the saloon without unnecessary trouble.

In the Eleventh Precinct there seemed to be a pretty general observance of the law. Acting Captain Sheehan said he believed the saloons in that precinct were nearly all closed. His men made only two arrests during the day, but they were effected only after a desperate resistence on the part of the prisoners.

The prisoners were Albert Yaske, proprietor of a saloon at 45 Rivington Street, and John Jurgworth, twenty years old, of 73 East Third Street. Policeman Schulum entered Yeske's saloon and attempted to arrest him. Yaske and Jurgworth set upon him and began to beat him. Policeman Raedig ran to Schulum's assistance, and together they arrested the two men. The prisoners were taken to the Essex Market Police Court, where Yaske was held for trial for violating the excise law, and Jungworth was held for assault.

### BARGE BARKEEPERS ARRESTED.

**Seven Men Violated the Law Within the City Limits.**

Capt. Copeland of the harbor police was determined that yesterday should be a dry day on the water, and, as a result of his vigilance, seven men were taken from excursion barges, and put under arrest for selling beer and whisky within the city limits.

Capt. Copeland had a list of excursions that were to leave the city during the day, and on every steamer and barge he detailed policemen in citizens' dress to keep a watch on the bars. This was known by the managers of almost every such excursion, and they were careful to dispense only "soft stuff" to the thirsty as long as they were within the jurisdiction of the city authorities. The result of this was an unprecedented consumption of soda, sarsaparilla, and ginger ale.

The Patrol intercepted every excursion steamer and barge before they passed the line, and Capt. Copeland received reports from his men stationed on them. It was only twice necessary for him to draw alongside and take off prisoners. The other boats he escorted to the city line. Beyond that he was powerless to act, and this the excursionists knew.

As soon as the Patrol left a boat, and the excursionists knew they could drink anything they pleased, they began to jeer at the men on the Patrol.

Women in some instances took flasks of whisky from hiding places and held them up in derision.

The first excise arrest on the water was made on the Tipperary Men's excursion to Riverview Grove, on the Hudson. The excursion fleet was made up of the steamer Crystal Stream and the barges Charles Spear, William Myers, Susquehanna, and William J. Haskell. Fully 5,000 persons were in the party. A Roundsman on the barge Charles Spear saw Michael S. McGrath of 237 East Fifty-fifth Street selling beer. He arrested McGrath and transferred him to the Patrol when that vessel came alongside.

The second excursion on which it was necessary to arrest men for selling liquor was that of the Tyrone Men's Association. In this party were about 3,000 persons, most of whom were very thirsty. They had a tug and the barges William H. Morton, Coxsackie, and Caledonia. The excursionists were not at all content when they were promised hard stuff as soon as the city line was passed. They wanted it as soon as the boats put out into the Hudson River. Six bartenders yielded to the demand, and in consequence were arrested by men whom they had not suspected of being policemen. The prisoners were John Masterson, thirty-one years old, of 773 Ninth Avenue; Samuel Patton, twenty-six years old, of 476 Columbus Avenue; Leon Lewis, thirty-two years old, of 476 Columbus Avenue; William Carlisle of 336 West Forty-ninth Street; James Gallagher of 252 East Broadway, and James Sweeney of 290 Delancey Street.

The Patrol arrived at her dock at Pier A at 9 o'clock last evening, and the prisoners were sent to the Church Street Police Station. They will be arraigned in the Tombs Police Court this morning.

"We cruised over seventy miles to-day," said Capt. Copeland last night to a reporter for The New-York Times. "We went up the North River to the city line, down the bay to Bedlow's Island, and up Long Island Sound to Hart's Island. I consider that we did a good day's work. Of course, liquor was sold on all the excursion boats as soon as they got beyond our jurisdiction, but so far as New-York waters are concerned, there was no liquor sold except in the instances where we made arrests."

### TENDERLOIN NOT ENTIRELY DRY.

**A Restaurant Keeper Arrested—Reprimand for a Policeman.**

A fair sprinkling of saloons were open for business in the Tenderloin yesterday, though only to customers who were known to the proprietors or their bartenders. Some notable places which had their counters exposed to view from the outside on previous Sundays were shaded in the old orthodox fashion yesterday.

The police were as active as they well could be, but it was impossible for them to be everywhere at once, and in the intervals of their absence the saloons which were doing business let out one platoon of customers and took in another.

The restaurant keepers in this part of the city did a careful business, many of them selling drinks to customers when they were satisfied of the temporary absence of policemen.

The police of the Nineteenth Precinct caught one restaurant keeper selling a drink in this fashion. Patrolman Robinson, in citizen's clothes, went into Sigmund Goldberg's restaurant, at 61 West Twenty-fourth Street, and ordered boiled eggs and a bottle of beer. He was served with his order and arrested Joseph Ning, the waiter.

Ning was brought before Magistrate Flammer, in the Jefferson Market Court later in the day, and was held for trial. The Magistrate said that only places which had hotel licenses could sell alcoholic drinks on Sunday under any circumstances. This decision is the first formal adjudication on the aspect of the excise law, though the police have previously had instructions from the Commissioners to the same effect.

The chief sufferers by this interpretation of the law will be the French and Italian table d'hote restaurant keepers, who, as a rule, have only restaurant licenses, though they have always served wine with meals on Sundays, the same as on week days.

Magistrate Flammer had another alleged violation of the excise law before him, which he dismissed with a sharp reprimand to the policeman who made the arrest.

Patrolman Haggerty of the West Twentieth Street Station went to Frederick Stolle of 225 Ninth Avenue on Saturday and asked if he could have a flask of whisky for Sunday, as he was going out of town for the day.

Stolle offered him the whisky then and there, but Haggerty said he would call for it early yesterday. Stolle replied that he would not be open, but that he would keep the flask for Haggerty, and would give it to him at the time desired. At 8 o'clock the policeman called upon Stolle, and, after receiving the whisky, put him under arrest.

Magistrate Flammer, in dismissing the case, said to Haggerty:

"That is not the way to enforce the law. According to his own statement to you on Saturday this man intended to obey the law. You tempted him to break it. You are more guilty than he, and ought to be punished. The law never contemplated any such course of action as you have pursued."

Several saloon keepers were arrested in Greenwich Avenue, Hudson Street, and West Street, charged with violation of the excise law. Six of these were held for trial by Magistrate Flammer.

### BAXTER STREET DEFIED THE LAW

**Clothing Dealers Arrested—Trading in the Chinese Quarter.**

The clothes men in Baxter and Canal Streets and in Park Row fought hard yesterday against any real observance of the law against Sunday selling. Not until nine of them were arrested and taken to the Elizabeth Street Station House did they grudgingly resolve to close up their stores. About the same number were arrested on the previous Sunday, and the Acting Captain of the precinct gave them all fair warning that he would be relentless in enforcing the law.

Yet the chance of immediate gain was so certain, and the chance of a fine so remote, that most of the Hebrew clothing and shoe sellers of Baxter Street were open for business early yesterday morning. After the raids were made and conspicuous offenders arrested, most of the stores were closed up for the day. In spite of the terrorism induced by the morning arrests a reporter for The New-York Times who walked through Baxter Street at 3 o'clock in the afternoon was twice solicited to buy clothes.

In the streets adjoining Mulberry Bend, where the poorest Italians in the city are most thickly massed, there was a great thirst for beer during the day, and many attempts were made to gratify it by Italian saloon keepers. One worthy man and wife of this class took turns in serving out beer in a cellar to their compatriots. First, the wife would take the sidewalk and pass the thirsty customers in to her husband, who supplied them. Then the wife became barkeeper and the husband took sidewalk duty.

The police were aware of this arrangement, and tried in vain to gain an entrance. At length a uniformed policeman was put on guard in front of the door, which put an effectual stop to the illegal selling.

The Chinese in Mott Street held their Sunday market in their usual quiet and orderly manner, scouts being kept on the lookout for policemen. Almost every Chinaman in the street had a fan, which he used with vigor as he walked, stood, or sat.

Watermelon was the favorite refreshment of the Celestials yesterday. Judging from the quantities of melon which they threw away, it must either have been very cheap or very bad. A considerable trade was also done in green apples. Sunday selling was done quite openly in Chinatown when policemen were not around. The reporter saw a pair of trousers change owners one instance, and saw groceries sold in many other cases.

In all the doorways along the shady side of the lower end of the Bowery the tramps were lying thick. Some of them were fairly happy with the liquor which they obtained, and others were waiting anxiously for their favorite saloons to be opened for a few minutes, until they spent their money in drink.

The Acting Captain of Elizabeth Street Station said that some of the saloon keepers in his neighborhood opened up for a few minutes every time they saw the coast clear, in order to harvest the nickels of the unfortunate men whose custom constituted the bulk of their trade.

### HAD TO THREATEN TO SHOOT.

**Acting Captain Chapman Raids a Saloon Through a Trap Door.**

Acting Capt. Chapman of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station made an arrest yesterday afternoon in which he had to threaten to shoot before he completed his capture. He strongly suspected that Michael Brennan of 61 West End Avenue was violating the excise law during the afternoon, and sent two of his men up to the sidewalk in front of the saloon, which stands on the corner of Sixty-seventh Street, in order to block entrance to and exit from the place.

Shortly after 3 o'clock he himself went up to that neighborhood. First he saw coaches waiting for a funeral a few doors above Brenan's saloon, and then he saw a string of coachmen disappearing down a cellarway in Sixty-seventh Street.

Following the coachmen, the Captain found that a partition had been broken through in order to give an entrance into the cellar directly under the saloon. The path followed through this cellar to the trapdoor in the floor of the saloon, through which beer kegs are usually hoisted.

Raising the trapdoor, the Captain found the saloon filled with fifteen coachmen, who were drinking at the bar. There was some excitement above as soon as the well-known figure of the acting Captain was seen, and some one tried to bar him out by standing on the door.

This move was checkmated by the Captain's stick, which was used as a lever to keep the door up.

As the proprietor was not willing to surrender, Capt. Chapman took his pistol and threatened to shoot the trapdoor clear of any legs which might be upon it. This released the door and afforded an entrance for the officer, who then let in his comrades from the outside, and arrested Michael Brennan, the proprietor, and Patrick Cahill, his bartender.

Although every effort to close the saloons was made in this precinct, yet a fair percentage of the saloon keepers ran the risk of arrest, and were open at one time or another during the day.

It has become a sort of fascination with some of the saloon keepers to open as soon as the backs of the police are turned, even if they only do a business of less than $5 by each of these intervals of lawlessness.

### QUEER WAYS TO GET DRINKS.

**"Growlers" in Bags, and Entrance to Saloons Through Cellars.**

Detectives John J. Curran and John Telasko told interesting experiences with violators of the excise law yesterday.

"Charles Sveyk's saloon, in First Avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets, was open," they said. "Men and boys went through a stable to the saloon, carrying feed bags, in which they concealed their cans.

"One man had a can in a birdcage, which was covered with brown paper.

"John Reilly of Seventieth Street and Avenue A also kept open. Patrons entered an adjoining house, went to the cellar, passed through a hole in the wall to Reilly's cellar, and then went up stairs to the saloon. Reilly's sister sat on the roof and watched out for suspicious persons. She gave warning to her brother by means of an electric bell.

"Another saloon keeper sent his guests up stairs and served beer through a pipe, which was connected with refrigerators in his apartments."

### EMPLOYED BY AN EX-ALDERMAN.

**Maurice Murphy, a Bar Tender, Arrested in Twenty-third Street.**

Ex-Alderman Murphy, who keeps a saloon at 353 East Twenty-third Street, had a temporary bar fitted up in a room over his place of business yesterday. Capt. E. O. Smith of the East Twenty-second Street Police Station learned of it, and sent Policeman George Twine to close it. Twine arrested Maurice Murphy, the bartender.

Capt. Smith learned that saloons at Twenty-third Street and First Avenue; Twenty-third Street and Avenue A, Twentieth Street and Second Avenue, and Nineteenth Street and First Avenue, were open yesterday morning, and he sent policemen in citizen's clothes to make arrests.

The policemen were unable to gain admittance to the saloons, though they could hear men inside talking, so they remained at the doors and refused to let any one in or out of the saloons.

Capt. Smith had nearly 100 men in citizen's clothes patrolling his precinct.

### ONE HUNDRED EXCISE ARRESTS.

**The Arrests the Sunday Preceding Were More by Five.**

The police made 100 excise arrests yesterday against 105 on the Sunday preceding. The arrests, by precincts, were:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Old Slip | 0 | West 37th St. | 6 |
| Church St. | 0 | East 35th St. | 4 |
| City Hall | 0 | West 47th St. | 4 |
| Oak St. | 0 | East 51st St. | 3 |
| Leonard St. | 0 | West 68th St. | 3 |
| Elizabeth St. | 0 | East 67th St. | 10 |
| Madison St. | 1 | West 100th St. | 4 |
| Macdougal St. | 4 | East 88th St. | 4 |
| Charles St. | 4 | East 104th St. | 0 |
| Mulberry St. | 0 | East 126th St. | 2 |
| Eldridge St. | 2 | West 125th St. | 0 |
| Delancey St. | 2 | Highbridge | 0 |
| Union Market | 0 | West 152d St. | 0 |
| East 5th St. | 1 | Morrisania | 0 |
| Mercer St. | 0 | Tremont | 6 |
| West 20th St. | 4 | Steamboat Squad | 0 |
| Broadway Squad | 7 | Patrol boat | 7 |
| East 22d St. | 3 | Grand Central Station. | 0 |
| West 30th St. | 1 | | |

### GIVE THANKS TO MR. ROOSEVELT

**Brooklyn Saloon Keepers Reaping a Harvest from New-Yorkers.**

Brooklyn saloons were open for business yesterday, the only difference between Sunday and other days being that the shades were down, and entrance to them could be obtained only through the side door.

"If this thing only continues," said a saloon keeper near the City Hall, "it will be a gold mine. We never before did so great a business on Sunday as to-day. Many of our patrons are strangers, and are, in all probability, people who came from New-York in order to get a drink. Commissioner Roosevelt should receive the thanks of the Brooklyn liquor dealers, as he is benefiting our trade."

The saloon keepers seemed to be doing a good business all over the city, and in many places, especially in the quarter occupied by the Germans, kettles and pitchers were carried to and from the lager beer saloon without any attempt at hiding them from the police.

The police, it is said, will not make any arrests for violation of the excise laws unless they receive special instruction from Police Commissioners. Neither Commissioner Welles nor Supt. McKelvey has given these orders. Commissioner Welles did give such an order about three months ago, and the result was that only a very few saloons were open.

In all sections of the city yesterday the saloons were open, but when several Police Captains were asked about it they denied that any saloons in their precincts were open and doing business.

"I have been all over my precinct," said one Captain, "and I have not seen a saloon open." When the Captain was informed that he could have ocular proof by accompanying his friend, he said he had other business to attend to.

There was not a single arrest made and reported to Police Headquarters up to 10 o'clock last night.

### An Arrest in Sulzer's Park.

Anton Stein, a bartender in Sulzer's Harlem River Park, was arrested yesterday for selling beer at a picnic of the Hessisches Volkfest, and was locked up in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street police station. He claimed that he was dispensing a decoction that looked like beer, but was really a temperance beverage, though he could not tell its name.

There was deep gloom at the park in consequence of the bartender's arrest, and when the picnickers found they could not have "soft" drinks many went away.

The police did not interfere with the music and dancing.

### Quiet Mrs. Somerville.

Mrs. Somerville—little, slightly made—fair hair, pink color; small, gray, round, intelligent, smiling eyes; very pleasing countenance; remarkably soft voice; strong but well-bred Scotch accent. Timid, not disqualifyingly timid, but naturally modest, yet with a degree of self-possession which prevents her being in the least awkward, adds a prepossessing charm to her manner, and takes off all dread of her superior scientific learning.—Maria Edgeworth.

# CONEY ISLAND'S BIG DAY

## Relief from the City Heat Sought There by 120,000 Persons.

### AND 30,000 WENT IN BATHING

**The Only Serious Casualty the Drowning of T. F. Berne, Staten Island—Transportation Facilities Taxed to the Utmost.**

Coney Island was visited yesterday by 120,000 men, women, children, and babies. Infants in arms were numerous, and it was a subject of general remark that parents ventured abroad in crushing throngs with such tender mites of humanity.

One factor in augmenting the Sunday throng, and no inconsiderable one, either, the Prospect Park trolley service, collapsed in the afternoon because of weak power, and the lines were dead from 4:30 to 7 P. M., when power from the City Railroad Company enabled them to resume service.

A result of this transportation disaster was to cover the weedy and sandy meadow at the terminus of the line with hundreds of weary folks who had return tickets. Many of them had planned their outing so that they could be home for supper. Not a few were unable to afford a meal at the island, and in some cases there was actual suffering through hunger, while the return trip in the crowded cars was a holiday martyrdom.

In spite of the turmoil, danger, and unhappiness resulting from the conditions of engorged transit there was hardly an accident and none of gravity, and the behavior of the crowds demanded that a population evicted by temperature and a desire to be at liberty in the matter of refreshment can behave itself.

The record at the Coney Island Police Headquarters at 7 P. M. was one arrest for fast driving and the incarceration of four men for inebrity. The only serious casualty was a drowning accident. The victim, T. F. Berne of Staten Island, 50 years old, was seized with cramps off the new iron pier, and was beyond resuscitation when brought ashore.

With such an army of visitors invading every device of nimbie penny-getting, from the Dahomey camp to the tented fortune-tellers, every one reaped a welcome harvest. Many restaurants were sold out, and as bare of food as a clover field after the passage of a swarm of locusts at 5 P. M., when with the thousands of persons despairing of reaching home and famished, they could have sold double what they had disposed of during the day. In some instances the supply of beer ran short, and an indication of the demand exceeding the supply was the brisk trade done with restaurateurs by the tradesmen of the West End—butchers, grocers, greengrocers, and bakers—who, getting an inkling of the briskness of custom, opened their stores to profit.

A gauge of the vast assemblage was in the bathing patronage. Before 3 P. M. not a bathing establishment but had let out every costume for both sexes, and all ages, and the proprietors were excited and nervous because their first patrons so reveled in the luxury of immersion and sand baths that they were tardy in returning the rented garments to be dried and used again. In one case, however, an establishment was, at 6 P. M., serving out suits that had twice done duty during the day.

It was estimated that, in all, the bathers numbered 30,000 who hired suits, and several thousand children, who party disrobed, took a dip, and trusted to the air and hot sand to put them in condition to return home.

In one of the side streets of the west end is a polite, but nervous little coiffeur, whose sign reads:

"Beards Cut and Curled, 15 Cents."

Fortune came to him without announcement. Women generally after bathing let down their tresses to dry in the breeze, and did them up limp and flat. But the word was passed that for a trifle coiffures could be temporarily arranged at small cost by the little barber, and his shop was literally invaded by matrons and damsels who waited ten deep for their turn, while the coiffeur, who had recruited assistants, hustled and reaped a small fortune.

Every show was patronized, and the "barkers," after shouting themselves hoarse, took a holiday. At the east end, at the Oriental, Manhattan, and Brighton Beach Hotels, no such demand for meals had evere before been met, and in each case the larder held out.

At the Twenty-fourth Precinct Station House all that Capt. Clayton would say of the excise law was:

"We need not talk of that. All is quiet. We want people to be as decent as they can, and so far have no fault to find."

At Paul Boyton's chute 27,000 persons took a ride down the water precipice, and were bumped in the boats in the lake. Mrs. Larke of Bay Ridge dropped her wedding ring from a boat, and Boyton put on his suit, disappeared, and came up with the ring, much to the joy of the loser, who was almost out of her wits with grief.

In a barroom near the ice railway, Detective Fielding discovered and raided a craps game, and arrested five persons.

In the history of Coney Island there were never before so many horses and vehicles cared for in the hotel sheds as yesterday.

### THOUSANDS AT STATEN ISLAND.

**They Had No Difficulty in Getting All They Wanted to Drink.**

STAPLETON, S. I., July 21.—Over 75,000 people visited Staten Island to-day via the rapid-transit ferry, and among them were over 500 wheelmen and wheelwomen, who braved the heat and made short runs over the macadam roads of the island. It was the biggest day of the year for South Beach. The hotels were all crowded, the water was alive with bathers throughout the day, bathing suits were at a premium, and during the afternoon the board walk which extends the whole length of the beach was hardly passable.

The police were again active in enforcing the Sunday and excise laws, but the visitors to the beach were a thirsty crowd, and had but little difficulty in getting any kind of drink. Drink was served with meals at the hotels upon the broad piazzas, and a sandwich was served for a meal. If a policeman was not in sight, it was not even necessary to order the sandwich. The bars were all covered with curtains, and big signs were exposed, stating that the places were closed. But the sign and the curtain were the only indications that it was not a week day, except that there were no shows or music. Sixteen arrests were made by the police at the beach for violation of the excise laws. In the majority of instances the persons arrested were waiters who had been employed by the day.

Andrew Donaldson of New-York, who set up a canvas screen and invited the crowd to throw balls at a negro's head, was arrested for violating the Sunday laws.

John P. Woolridge of New-York was running a game with dice, when the police pounced upon him and locked him up. Nathan Klein was arrested on a charge of petit larceny for picking pockets.

The police etxended their operations today, and kept a watch upon some of the pleasure parks in the interior of the island. The only arrest was at Harmony Park, in Grasmere, where George H. Piper was taken into custody for permitting dancing. The musicians saw the police coming and escaped through the woods.

### CROWDS AT ALL BEACHES.

**Estimated that 200,000 Persons Passed Through Long Island City.**

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., July 21.—It was estimated to-night that fully 200,000 persons crossed the Long Island Railroad ferries to this city to-day. Every train that rolled out of the Long Island station to the various resorts on Long Island was crowded. An unusual feature of the day's travel was that late in the afternoon crowds were still going out on the island, while ordinarily the tide homeward sets in during the latter part of the afternoon.

The five trolley lines in this city controlled by the Steinway Railroad Company could not carry those that desired to ride. At both the Thirty-fourth Street and Ninety-second Street Ferries the people came over the river faster than the cars could carry them away. There was never less than several hundred waiting for cars.

In the afternoon the feed wire gave out, and the five lines were tied up for over an hour. In the meantime the crowd of waiting passengers continued to increase in numbers, and when traffic was resumed every car was jammed with sweltering humanity.

The homeward journey was a repetition of the outgoing trips. Every car was loaded down with passengers, and immense crowds gathered at each ferry, waiting to cross. At Thirty-fourth Street the trainloads of people, added to those carried by the trolley lines, kept the big ferry house continually jammed, and when the rain set in there was a wild scramble for shelter. Many were wet through before securing a place of protection from the downpour.

The day at Rockaway Beach, North Beach, and other places was considered the biggest of the season. The resorts were black with people, all trying to get cool and remain so. Wherever there was a chance for protection from the sun crowds would gather.

There were thousands of bathers at all the shore resorts. The water appeared to be the only relief from the heat, and many bathers remained in for long periods.

# IN DANGER FROM SEA AND COLD

*HORRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF A SHIPWRECKED SEALING CREW.*

**Some of Those Who Escaped Drowning on the Northern Pacific Frozen to Death Ashore.**

From The San Francisco Examiner.

Otto Bail of this city has just received a letter from his brother Emil, one of the survivors of the wrecked sealing schooner C. G. White. How the White went ashore on the Alaskan coast in a driving, freezing gale; how the chilled men, clinging to the ropes, were washed into the breaking sea; how most of them managed to reach land only to face worse sufferings, has been told in a way by the stories that have drifted down from Northern waters from time to time.

Young Bail's letter is the first pen picture of the terrible disaster by one of the survivors. At present he is stretched out on his bunk in the improvised hospital on Wood Island. Both his frozen feet have been cut off. Around him are a dozen of the crew trying to recover after the amputations of their fingers, toes, or legs. Near the scene of the wreck some of their comrades wandered aimlessly about over the drifting snowfields till they went insane and died; others laid down on the ground through sheer exhaustion and were soon frozen corpses.

Of the twenty-seven men who sailed in the White, eleven perished either in the wreck or on shore, and sixteen were reached by the rescuers. Only six of the survivors were in such condition as not to need the surgeon's knife to cut away frozen limbs. The survivors say that no man can describe the terrors of the wreck and the hunger, cold, exhaustion, and hopelessness they suffered.

Emil Bail was one of the stoutest-hearted of the forlorn and exhausted men who crawled along the beach in the face of a deadly storm toward an Indian village miles away.

When the score of hopeless survivors tumbled, exhausted and helpless, into snow holes to escape the killing storm, Bail and a companion, Sweeny, battled on alone in search of the Indian huts and assistance.

They fell many times on the way through exhaustion. At last it looked as if Sweeney's end had come. He urged Bail to keep on and he would follow if he could. Bail staggered on, and in some way, he does not clearly remember how, he reached the huts. His feet were frozen, and he was completely exhausted.

Something like an hour later Sweeney came crawling painfully to one of the huts and sank down on the snow unconscious. The other men who left the snow holes to follow them either went mad or were frozen to death.

Bail's first letter describing a part of his terrible experiences is written chiefly to let his mother and brother know that he is what he stoically calls "all right." It is as follows:

Wood Island, Alaska, May 1, 1895.

Dear Mother and Brother: You will be surprised to read what I am writing, but I cannot help it. We were shipwrecked on the 13th of April. Ten men got lost in the snow and five froze to death. Seventeen are saved, but all our feet are frozen; myself and two others are very bad. The night we got ashore it blew a gale of wind, the hardest I was ever known to blow here in years, and snowed something awful, and we were all wet. It took me and one other man three days to reach a native village. Night time we dug holes in the snow to keep from freezing to death. We had nothing to eat all this time—that is, three days. From this village it took us eight days to get where we are now, so my feet were ten days before a doctor seen them; but now we are getting good treatment. One man will lose both his feet. The doctor will cut them off to-morrow. To-day he cut off two fingers and one toe from the cabin boy. My feet are in a horrible state—that is, they are frozen and poisoned, but the doctor says he is sure to save them; but I will be four or five months before I will be able to stand on my feet. How soon I will be sent to the city I cannot tell, but it might be on the next steamer, or just as soon as the doctor says I can go. So mother and brother dear, don't worry, as I am yet alive and hope to see you soon. The tips of my fingers are a little frozen, that is why I cannot write good. So good-bye, with love to you and mother and sister, I am, as ever, your brother. EMIL.

Regards to Mr. Borne.

I am getting the finest treatment in the land, so don't worry.

Later—My feet got worse. They are both cut off at the ankle, so now I am without feet. I will be down in two months.

The next letter tells about the good-heartedness of the people on Wood Island and how they tried to help the sufferers. It is as follows:

Wood Island.

Dear Brother and Mother: I am just able to write you a few lines, letting you know I will not be able to come down until next steamer. Both my feet are cut off at the ankles, and the doctor says he thinks I will get along fine. I have been in bed all the time, but the doctor dresses them every day. Your affectionate EMIL.

I just found out something, and I will tell you what it is. The doctor told me that my cork feet will cost me $150. Well, the people on the island are getting up a subscription for me, and will make me a present of the price of them. I tell you they are all awful kind to me. When I get to the city I think I will make out fine. I send you down a picture of us boys. I suppose you can tell me. I had no shave. The man standing up is the doctor.

The last letter is more cheery, if anything, in tone, despite the fact that the intrepid sailor will have to go through the world on cork feet now. The letter reads as follows:

Wood Island, Kodiak, Alaska, June 17.

My Dear Mother and Brother: I wrote to you by the last mail. I hope you received the letter all right. Well, Otto, I suppose you read all about the shipwreck, so I will not tell you anything about it. I tell you, I was in misery all the time worrying about Mamma, she probably thinking I was dead, as the papers had all kinds of reports about the wreck. Well, mother, I am feeling fine, and am getting along fine. Of course, I have no feet, but just as soon as I get to the city I will get cork feet, and I can get around nearly as well as ever. I received the letter you wrote, and it made me happy to hear from home. If everything goes well I will come down on the next steamer, which leaves here on the 20th of July. Tell mother I think of her all the time, and not to worry over anything, as I am in the hands of a kind and smart doctor, who is doing all in his power for me. There are five other men besides me in the house, but they only lost toes. One, the cabin boy, lost toes and fingers. They are all getting along fine and can manage to walk. The doctor dresses our wounds every morning. I look at mine every Saturday, and I can see how they are getting along. I eat three hearty meals a day, and am getting fat now. Otto, I want you to cheer mother up and not let her worry. I want her to feel well when I come home. I wrote to father by the last steamer. The doctor will write mother a few lines, and he will tell you all about me. So, good-bye, with love to you all. I am your dutiful son and brother EMIL.

Dr. Dickinson's letter to the mother is as follows:

Kodiak, (Alaska,) June 19, 1895.

Mrs. Bail—Madam: Your son handed me a letter to mail for him, and knowing the address to be that of his mother, I take the liberty of addressing you. Over a month ago I amputated both of his legs in their lower part. Pyaemia, a form of blood poisoning, set in, but now he is entirely out of danger and is recovering rapidly. It will be but a short time until he will be able to join you in San Francisco. Respectfully yours,

CLARENCE F. DICKINSON, M. D.

Capt. Isaacson, who was in command of the schooner, was exceptionally well acquainted with the locality where the vessel was lost. On April 12 the White was becalmed all day. Before retiring the Captain gave orders to make five miles and then heave to, which would have brought the vessel about seven miles off the southwest end of Tugedic Island. A heavy fog arose during the night, with no wind. The following morning at 6 o'clock a northwest squall struck the little schooner. One hour later she was being driven through the gale under double reefed sails. The wind was blowing at the rate of seventy-five miles an hour, and a heavy snow was falling.

Not knowing exactly his position, Capt. Isaacson determined to raise land somewhere in the vicinity of Low Cape, get his bearings, and then run for shelter. The order was given the men to be in readiness for a call at any moment.

Mate Thompson was at the wheel, the snow was falling heavily, and an impenetrable fog surrounded the little schooner. Shortly after 10 o'clock in the morning, just as the Captain started to go forward, the startling cry rang out from the lookout, "Breakers! We're on the breakers!"

Almost instantly the vessel struck and the waves washed over her sides. The Captain quickly realized that he could not get off the beach, so he ordered the jib loosed and set, hoping that the wind and striking breakers would lift the little craft higher up the beach.

The schooner was on her beam ends, broadside to the breakers, and a constant deluge of water washed over her. The crew crawled higher up the rigging, trying to escape the rising breakers.

The first man to be carried away by the surging waters was the cook, Charles Lind. Another breaker soon afterward carried away Thomas Hurdle, John Silva, and Thomas Hansen. Hurdle and Silva were never seen again. Hansen was thrown back by another breaker. Some one managed to grab him as he passed and he was saved.

The men were fighting desperately against the wind, waters, and sleet when suddenly the vessel swung over on the other side. The new position sheltered the men somewhat from the roaring, freezing northwester. Mate Thompson was seen to be swaying in his place, struggling his best to hold on. Several men tried to help him. "It's no use, lads," he gasped, "I can't stand this any longer. If any of you get away alive, take this ring to my little girl in Oakland."

He was trying to take the ring from his finger when there came a crash, the vessel rolled over again, and Thompson toppled into the surging waters.

The men struggled with might and main for eight hours to keep their places in the rigging; then the fog lifted a little, and showed glimpses of the shore. They resolved to try to reach land. The lead was hove and showed three feet of water under the bow. A line was tied to the windlass and the other end was allowed to float shoreward. Then the men began to crawl along the heaving vessel. Jacob Jansen went first and reached the shore all right. He held the line taut and the others followed him. All of them succeeded except Henry Ledger. Ledger got about half way to shore, then he gave out in the freezing snow, tumbled over, and drowned in two feet of water.

Next morning the twenty-two survivors out of the crew of twenty-seven gathered on the cheerless beach of this desolate island. There was nothing but ice and snow around them, they were thoroughly drenched, half clad, with no food, and nearly frozen. The cutting wind was blowing a gale, and the snow was falling so heavily that it was almost impossible to see. They resolved to walk along the beach to South End, which was supposed to be about seven miles away.

They had proceeded only a little way when Capt. Isaacson tottered and fell. To lie on the ground only a few minutes meant certain death in that freezing air, so he was forced to his feet by the crew and half carried for a short distance. But even that struggle was too much for the skipper and his men.

"It's no use, boys," he said. "Save yourselves. My time's come."

They stood about him a few minutes unable to do anything, and in those few minutes the end came quickly. They left him in the position he died in.

About two miles further on they found the remains of one of the boats which had been driven ashore. As soon as Charles Hartman cast his eyes on it, he said he could go no further. He straightway sat down on the boat, and a few minues later he pitched forward—dead.

In the next two miles the twenty men made two "rests." At the first one they found a pile of drift logs on the beach and erected a temporary shelter. They staid there about three hours. The next "rest" was forced on them in a terrible manner. They rounded a turn in the beach and found a stretch of snow before them right in the teeth of the biting gale. They fell back, and finding their strength nearly gone, they dug holes in the snow and crept into them.

At last the gale began to moderate, and seven of the men determined to return to the wreck and try their chances there. The others remained in the snow holes through the day. As the hours dragged by, their terrible suffering ended the struggle for life of several of them. Daniel Dover went insane. Hamsden was frozen so badly that he could not move. F. H. Murray and Joseph Voisinet were beyond helping themselves, and William Backey died from the cold.

About 2 o'clock next morning the others could stand it no longer. Many of them were rapidly going insane from their sufferings. Emil W. Ball, the writer of the above letters, and F. G. Sweeney started for the Indian village of Achioch. A little later Manuel Murrilo and F. F. Rogers could stand the suspense no longer and they followed the others. Emil Ball was the first to reach the village. About an hour afterward Sweeney reached a hut and t

Monday
July 22-1895

# The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

## UPTOWN BRIDGES NEEDED

### A Great Grievance of the City's North Side.

### RED TAPE ALONE STOPS IMPROVEMENT

**Two Near-by Districts Widely Separated by the Central's Tracks Through the City's Long Delay.**

A grievance of the north side, which before long will culminate in general agitation and demands for prompt action by those residing or interested in the Twenty-fourth Ward, is the absence of bridges or other means of crossing the tracks of the Central system, between One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, or Pelham Avenue.

Vanderbilt Avenue, through which the railroads run, bisected the old Bassford estate. For a time residents east and west of the tracks crossed them without hinder, but, with the completion of the vast and magnificent scheme of engineering which walled in Vanderbilt Avenue from Tremont Station to Fordham Station, which are more than a mile apart, the east was as separated from the west between these points as if a river on which no boat could live ran between them.

For instance, a man living at Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, wishing to visit a friend at Webster Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, has the choice of going either to Tremont or Fordham, and doubling back. A man in this strait said jocosely yesterday that he had a favorite saloon in each place, and, in order not to excite jealousy, he turned at Fordham or Tremont, as the case might be, and took the reverse way home.

This condition of things has seriously militated against efficient police and fire service, as in the one case the patrol posts had to be arranged awkwardly because an officer on the west side could not aid a comrade on the east side of the track, and vice versa, and the schedules of the fire apparatus had to be mapped out in pretty much the same fashion. Absence of bridges has also had much to do with the tardiness with which suburban elevated transit has advanced toward the city line, so that to-day the northernmost station is at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street.

The vast and important district adjacent to this great gulf is but one-quarter redeemed by improvements. With bridges every lot for sale would be snapped up at an advance, and building operations would boom. At present it is a scattered residential neighborhood, whose possibilities can hardly be exaggerated, because on each side of Vanderbilt Avenue the territory is rolling, or accidenté, and of the character of Crotona Park. This is especially the case in the neighborhood of the Home for Incurables on the east side, and the ideal site for villas on the wooded ridge on the west side, north of Tremont.

Real estate dealings have been spiritless when not entirely stagnant for some time in this vicinity, which, with the proposed Concourse to the west and the Crotona and Bronx Parks to the east, should now be a busy centre of building operations and speculation. Property owners, as a rule, are ready and anxious to be assessed here, and adjuncts to importance as a residential neighborhood or a centre of homes for persons of moderate means, such as sewers and water supply, are not lacking. Added to this, the importance of the two great arteries of communication north and south, Webster and Washington Avenues, should be considered, as well as the facilities for reaching the city by the Union trolley line, the New-York Central system, and the suburban elevated.

Blame for the plight of those who suffer by the absence of bridges over the railroad tracks does not appear to attach to the management of the Central system or to Louis F. Haffen, Commissioner of Street Improvements in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, but to the red tape and the circumlocution system through which streets are opened.

Few residents of the North Side know the district along the line of the Harlem Railroad between Tremont and Fordham better than Otho G. Angle, Secretary of the North Side Board of Trade, of which John C. Delavergne is President.

"The Board of Trade," said Mr. Angle yesterday, "is waiting until those suffering from the absence of bridges over the tracks from One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street to Pelham Avenue shall agitate. It will, of course, act then, and act to some purpose, but the people of Mount Hope, Adamsville, Tremont, and Fordham, and even Fordham Heights, Belmont, Fairmount, and West Farms must come to the point and agitate.

"In my opinion the railroad people intend and always intended to do what is proper. Look at the walls of the cut, and you will see at every place where a bridge is planned, 'pockets' for the spans to rest in. Endeavors to have these bridges have been made for years. Ex-Alderman Schott was active in this, but the trouble is with the approaches to the bridges. The streets are not opened, and until they are the bridges would be of little use, as the only way to them would be over rocks by footpaths, or through unimproved lots.

"While it will be comparatively easy to open the approaches on the west side of the railroad, many difficulties will be encountered on the east side, which either rises or drops constantly; there is hardly a level between Tremont and Fordham, and back of the tracks the line of the projected streets is generally over very irregular ground. Here is a bluff, there a dip.

"The necessity of going to Tremont or Fordham to get from one side to the other makes it awkward both for householders and tradesmen. Shopkeepers and business men, including carpenters and builders, are constantly put out by this. Household supplies have to be sent in circuits. Below Tremont and above Fordham this condition of things does not exist, as there are enough bridges, except, I believe, at Bedford Park, where there is an agitation to have a bridge over the tracks to save a long détour."

"I would like," said Commissioner Haffen, "to remedy this condition of things, and have tried to bring about a change, and am yet striving to this end, but there are legal technicalities not of my creation in the way.

"I cannot blame the Central system. The railroad company agreed, in 1887, to bridge its tracks at all needed points, and acted in perfect good faith. But the streets which are to make the approaches to the bridges are not yet legally open, and there will be much red tape and circumlocution before they are. All I can do is to put sewers in, and this has been done.

"Look at the routine and delay necessary to legally open a street for grading and regulating. A resolution to open the street is passed by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement, which is composed of the Mayor, Controller, Commissioner of Public Works, President of the Department of Public Parks, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Commissioner of Street Improvements in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

"The resolution goes to the Corporation Counsel, who applies to the Supreme Court for a board of estimate and assessment. They do all the preliminary work to secure a title to the Mayor and Commonalty of the city. But no street can be opened within six months of the time that these Commissioners file their oaths, while they may pass a couple of years before they secure the title.

"I consider that I have been diligent both in endeavoring to have the streets opened and with the railroad company. In regard to the approaches my applications are recorded officially. There are to be bridges at One Hundred and Eightieth, One Hundred and Eighty-third, and One Hundredand Eighty-seventh Street, and remember that the blocks here are not twenty to the mile. They are much longer.

"My resolution to open Samuel Street from Third Avenue to Webster Avenue, for the One Hundredand Eightieth Street bridge was passed by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement Nov. 23, 1894; that to open One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, from Webster to Third Avenue, Sept. 1, 1893, and that for One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, from Vanderbilt Avenue to Third Avenue and Marion Avenue, Nov 16, 1894. I consider that I did my full duty with the municipal authorities.

"As to the railroad company, I have called on it to build. It claims that the approaches are not graded and that there is no present necessity for bridges. I wrote to the company last year and this year, calling attention to the original agreement of 1887. No official reply was sent, but I was informed verbally of the objection to build before the streets were legally declared open, under Chapter 721 of the Laws of 1887. This objection did not cover neglect.

"G. F. Boulard, the engineer of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, is ready for the bridge construction—in fact, the One Hundred and Eighty-third Street bridge is already in position but cannot be made available for the reasons already given. I do not want to impute blame to any one, but the fault is with the municipal system under the law and red tape and legal technicalities. In my judgment, everything will be straightened out before long, and within a year everybody will be satisfied. I am having a siege of it, at all events, what with being importuned up here, and encountering difficulties down town."

"There will be the biggest kind of a boom in real estate here when the bridges are built, or even when it is certain that they will be built," said Rufus R. Randall, the hustling young Alderman from the Twenty-fourth Ward, who is a real-estate operator at Tremont.

"But not before the bridges are a certainty. They would open up the district in Sections 9, 14, and 13. Just now real estate business on the line of the railroad from One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street to Pelham Avenue is dead, although it should be booming.

"Look at Webster Avenue, a hundred feet wide, fit for brick and stone residences, and Washington Avenue, which is to be changed from 50 feet to 70 feet in width. Each runs parallel to the tracks and each has wonderful attractions.

"The district so far is only a quarter opened up, but with communications east and west over the tracks no speculation as to the future of this neighborhood might be extravagant. As to Webster Avenue, it is bound, with its large sewer and natural advantages, to be a choice thoroughfare. Nothing, however, can be done until the streets which will be approaches to the bridges are legally open. It's a great setback, because until they are declared open Croton water mains cannot be laid. Even this would be an encouragement to real estate men.

"I am, of course, speaking as a resident and a business man, and not as a city official. As to the business end of it, there are some shrewd comments and speculations. Some say it's hard on the tradesmen of Tremont and Fordham to have to make a circuit to serve customers on the east and west sides of the tracks. Others believe that these very tradesmen are not anxious for bridges, because they are enjoying a very quiet, close, and profitable monopoly of custom, which bridges would do away with, because, with bridges and a building boom, stores would spring up on the east and west sides. Then, again, some say that the central system would suffer by a change, as bridges would give free access to the trolley lines.

"But bridges would mean prosperity to every lot holder, activity in the real estate market, profit to architects and builders, wages to hundreds of mechanics, and a large increase in tax-paying population.

"I don't know what I ought to say as an official. But something ought to be done to simplify and shorten the system of street opening. This will not be done as long as the Commissioners get $10 a day. Perhaps if we had north side men in the Board of Street Opening and Improvement, the board might know what the north side is or what it wants.

"One thing is worth noting. This lack of bridges means hardships to school children; there are schools on the east side are No. 63, at One Hundred and Seventy-third Street and Third Avenue, and one away above Woodlawn. On the west side is No. 64, at One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and Webster Avenue. On the east side the children have to use stages. School Commissioner Goulden has been fighting for that One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street bridge in order to put education nearer to hundreds who either have to go to Fordham to reach No. 64 or go to Woodlawn or One Hundred and Seventy-third Street."

Many residents of Tremont are anxious to have a bridge at One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, and it is probable that a meeting will be called shortly to have the project discussed.

## CROWDS AT ASBURY PARK

### Yesterday's Meetings at the Park and Ocean Grove Well Attended.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 21.—The religious services here to-day were attended by thousands of hotel guests and cottagers. In the Bradley Auditorium, on the beach front, Bishop John P. Newman of the Methodist Episcopal Church preached at 10:30 A. M. The National service at 4 P. M. was addressed by the Rev. John L. Scudder of Jersey City. His subject was, "A Jerseyman in Jerusalem." Mr. Scudder also preached at night on the subject, "Rambles Around Judea and Galilee."

At the Interdenominational Bible Conference, in Educational Hall, Dr. L. W. Marshall of Philadelphia spoke on the subject, "Is the Bible the Work of God?" and Prof. Luther T. Townsend spoke on the subject, "Is the Bible Account of the Creation of Man and Woman Scientifically True?" The beach meeting at dusk was conducted by Dr. Munhall. There were 5,000 present. To-night there were 30,000 promenaders on the Board Walk.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 21.—Crowds attended the several services in the grove to-day. The young people's meeting, at 9 o'clock, was in charge of Evangelist Charles H. Yatman. Three thousand participated in the meeting. The holiness meeting at the same hour was led by the Rev. J. R. Daniels. There were 6,000 present at the morning preaching service. The sermon was by the Rev. Dr. Jesse L. Hurlbut of New-York, Secretary of the Methodist Sunday School Union. His theme was, "The Times and the Church." At this service the $900 due on the new pipe organ was pledged. The Sunday school had over 3,000 scholars, and the twilight meeting on the beach was participated in by 15,000. The theme discussed by the speakers was "The Sabbath." Bishop William Taylor of Africa preached at night to an audience of 4,000 on missions.

### Long Beach Summer Parliament.

An excellent programme has been prepared for the present week, which is known as Temperance Week, in the Long Beach Summer Parliament. The exercises will be under the auspices of the National Temperance Society. The Rev. Dr. W. C. Steele will preside.

The programme is as follows:

Tuesday, 11 o'clock A. M.—Address, "Jonathan and His Armor Bearer," by the Rev. W. C. Steele, D. D.; 8 o'clock P. M.—Concert by Messrs. Brooks and Denton and J. Williams Macy.

Wednesday, 11 o'clock A. M.—Address, "The Citizenship of To-morrow," by the Rev. Albert G. Lawson, D. D.

Thursday, 11 o'clock A. M.—Address, "The Way into the Wood, by Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt; 8 o'clock P. M.—Lecture, "Among the Masses," by Col. George W. Bain.

Friday, 11 o'clock A. M.—Address, "The Way Out of the Wood," by Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt; 5 o'clock P. M.—Young people's hour, conducted by Mrs. James Millard Philputt; 8 o'clock P. M.—Lecture on "physical culture," by Edwin Checkley.

### Funeral Services of Ex-Judge Massey.

Funeral services over the body of ex-Judge Frederick S. Massey of Brooklyn, who died at 18 East Twenty-eighth Street last Friday, were held at that address yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Boyd of Brooklyn officiated.

## AN OFFICIAL RETROSPECT

### Report of the Director General of the Chicago Fair.

### A WORK IN TWENTY VOLUMES

**Thirty-five Hundred Pages of Matter Illustrated by About Two Thousand Photographs — from Start to Finish.**

CHICAGO, July 21.—The report of the Director General of the World's Columbian Exposition gives a history of the inception, organization, and administration of that great enterprise. It is a plain business document. It does not attempt to write the exposition, or any one connected with it, either up or down. It so describes purposes, processes, and events as to set them clearly in array, especially before such as hereafter may become interested in the solution of similar problems. Although written and edited with the purpose of securing the utmost brevity consistent with the production of a complete and intelligible narrative, the work is necessarily voluminous.

It occupies about 3,500 pages of printed and typewritten matter, mostly the latter, illustrated by about 2,000 photographs. It is bound in twenty volumes, besides the catalogue of exhibits, consisting of nearly 2,400 octavo pages in double column, nonpareil type; the catalogue is made part of the report.

The matter includes the narrative of the Director General, occupying two volumes; collateral papers, forms, and statistics arranged in appendices, three volumes; the reports of the chiefs of the great departments, fifteen volumes; the catalogue, two volumes.

The history of the exposition is described in five periods, each terminated by some notable act or event. To each a chapter is devoted, with one upon the exhibits and one upon the close, and the distribution of exhibits.

The first chapter covers the period of inception. The next chapter describes the several organizations by which the great enterprise was conducted. The third chapter, in two divisions, discusses the development of the exposition. Under the head "Construction" is shown the work of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, with a brief account of the various forms of service called into activity in the preparation of a city equipped in all respects to receive 100,000 exhibitors, to entertain royally and at once 1,000,000 visitors, and to protect property valued at more than $100,000,000. This was one phase of preparation; the equipment of a local habitation for the exposition.

The other phase of preparation was promotion, vigorously active both at home and in foreign lands. Various commissions were sent abroad, to the metropolitan cities and the Courts of Northern Europe, to Southern Europe, to the countries of Central and South America, to Africa, to furthest Asia, and even to the islands of the seas.

The reasons for seeking financial aid from Congress, first as a loan, afterward as an appropriation, are set forth fully, as well as the methods by which the subject was pressed upon the attention of the National Legislature and carried through to a successful issue.

The fourth chapter describes the processes of allotment and the methods of installation as conducted in the period between the dedication of the buildings and the inauguration of the exposition. The methods of allotment to foreign Commissioners and to domestic exhibitors are set forth, as well as the details of the complex and difficult questions connected with the transportation and reception of exhibits.

The fifth chapter, upon the administration of the exposition, necessarily enters much into the detail of the provisions made to insure the safety of buildings and exhibits and the comfort of the immense throngs of visitors. It describes the guard, police, and detective service, plans against accident or fire, arrangements for banking, express, and postal service, for public comfort, general sanitation, and the care of the sick and injured; for the moving of the masses of the people, vertically and horizontally, on land and on the water, within the exposition grounds and without.

Account is made of the earnings of the exposition, as derived from admissions, concessions, or the sale of souvenir coins. Record is made of notable occasions, and the presence of distinguished guests, of the arrival of the caravels, and of the viking ship; of the unsurpassed multitudes on Chicago Day, and of the entertainments provided as official functions.

The relation of the Director General to the distribution of awards is explained, with the contention of the foreign Commissioners against the methods adopted and the results obtained.

The history of the Sunday closing question is followed through the devious course of its discussion by the directory, the commission, and before the law. This question was six times argued in courts, either State or Federal, and before thirteen Judges, one being the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The sixth chapter gives a general review of the exhibits, without entering into specific descriptions. The salient points are presented and commented upon, as they appeared in each of the great departments, in the Woman's Building, in the Government Building, and in the Foreign and State Buildings, and in the Midway Plaisance. Reference is made individually to efforts of the commissions representing the several foreign nations which contributed to the exposition, and to those of the States as well.

The seventh and last chapter refers to the plans for the fitting ceremonies with which the exposition was to be closed; ceremonies which were changed suddenly to brief and sad rites by the untimely removal of an ardent promoter of the exposition in the person of Carter H. Harrison, the Chief Magistrate of the city.

With a rapid review of the removal of the exhibits, the gathering together of a large number of them in a memorial collection installed in the Field Columbian Museum, in the Art Palace of the exposition, and the final destruction of the buildings by fire, the narrative of the Director General closes.

The appendices contain much valuable matter, documentary and statistical, illustrative of the text, but more appropriately presented in a separate form, as shown by the following list:

1. Chicago's efforts to secure the exposition.
2. Legislature, National, State, or civic.
3. The Governing Boards, membership, officers, and rules.
4. The classification and regulations.
5. General statistics of construction.
6. Reports of commissions to foreign countries and lists of foreign Commissioners.
7. Bureau of Transportation.
8. Dedicatory and inaugural ceremonies, with speeches, &c.
9. The United States Government at the exposition.
10. Admissions, concessions, and the catalogue.
11. Sunday closing in the courts.
12. Awards. The action of the Director General, and of the foreign Commissioners relating thereto.
13. Forms and statistics. In the latter is included a series of comprehensive synthetic tables in which are shown, severally by nations, and by departments, and in totals, the facts concerning the application for space; assignments and spaces occupied, gross and net; the number of exhibitors, the number of packages, weight, and value of exhibits, and the cost of exhibiting. Statistics concerning buildings, attendance, transportation, &c., are found in their appropriate places.

The reports of the chiefs of departments, fifteen in number, give each a concise view of organization, promotion, and administration. They are copiously illustrated by photographs.

### Mr. Lowenthal's Magnanimity.

William Kutz, thirty-nine years old, of 167 Essex Street was charged in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday with the larceny of $10, which he collected for his employer, Daniel J. Lowenthal. Kutz admitted the charge, but agreed to return the money if the complaint was withdrawn.

Mr. Lowenthal accepted this proposition, and as soon as he received the $10 he handed it to Magistrate Kudlich, saying: "Your Honor, I respectfully request that you will give this money to some deserving charity."

The Magistrate gave the money to Frederick Schmitt of the Gerry society.

## GILSEY HOUSE "HERMIT" BURIED

**Worry Over the Trial of His Nephews Made Fatal the Malady with Which Solomon Y. Hyams Was Afflicted.**

Solomon Y. Hyams, who was known for many years as the "hermit" of the Gilsey House, was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery Saturday. Funeral services were held in the Church of the Transfiguration, in East Twenty-ninth Street. He died in Hot Springs, Va. The body was brought here by Chapman H. Hyams of New-Orleans, a brother.

Mr. Hyams had suffered from illness many years, and it is said his malady became fatal through worry over the trial of his nephews, Harry P. and Dallas T. Hyams, for murder in Toronto. They were charged with having killed "Willie" Wells in order to get an insurance of $30,000. The trial resulted in a disagreement.

Mr. Hyams and his brother, Chapman H. Hyams, did everything they could to aid their nephews in the defense.

"Sol" Hyams, as he was familiarly known, had lived at the Gilsey House since his retirement from business, twenty years ago. He was called the Gilsey House "hermit" because he lived so complete a life of retirement. He received but a small circle of friends, and made no new acquaintances.

It was his custom to sit all day on one of the settees in the corridor of the Gilsey House. Guests at the hotel became accustomed to see him in the same place, usually silent and apparently in deep thought.

Mr. Hyams was born in Florida. He came to New-York and made a fortune in Wall Street. Those who knew him well said that Mr. Hyams, despite his stern and forbidding countenance, was very gracious, bright, and witty in conversation.

## OBJECTS TO MAYOR SCHIEREN

### *CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY SEVERELY REBUKES HIM.*

**Overwhelmingly Passes Resolutions in Opposition to His Addressing Its Annual Convention.**

Mayor Schieren was invited to address the annual State Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, which is to be held in Brooklyn, Oct. 8 and 9, but his attitude upon the liquor question, since the invitation was given, has not been satisfactory to the members of the society in that city.

The local delegates met in the South Reformed Church, Bushwick Avenue and Himrod Street, Brooklyn, Saturday night, and indignantly expressed themselves as opposed to Mayor Schieren's taking any part in the proceedings at the annual convention, and resolutions were offered to that effect.

The resolutions, which were presented by the Committee on Good Citizenship, were as follows:

Whereas, Many of the public journals of our State are advocating the non-enforcement of certain laws by officials whose sworn duty it is to enforce every law; and still others are endeavoring to create the impression that there is an overwhelming demand for the enactment of more liberal excise laws and the opening of saloons on Sunday; and

Whereas, The officials of our city, by their action and inaction, clearly demonstrate that they do not intend to fulfill, by enforcing the present excise laws, the obligations assumed by their oath of office; be it

Resolved, That the Good Citizenship Committee be instructed to express to the Mayor and the Police Commissioners of Brooklyn the deep regret of this union at their present excise policy; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers of the State Union of Christian Endeavor be advised that it is the sense of the union that the subject of good citizenship should hold a prominent place before the State convention to be held in our city on the 8th and 9th of October next; that no official or other person who by his action or inaction throws the weight of his influence in favor of an open saloon on Sunday should be invited to address that convention, and that, if possible, provision should be made for a conference at that time of the representatives of all Good Citizenship Committees, in order that our forces throughout the State may come together and stand shoulder to shoulder in the cause of good government.

J. E. Edgar said he had been told that if the resolutions were adopted it would be an insult to the Mayor, but, for himself, he thought that if they were not adopted it would be an insult to the city.

The Rev. Dr. George D. Hulst said that the Bible instructed Christians to respect those in authority. He said he had the utmost respect for Mayor Schieren, and advised the Endeavorers to go slow.

"We should not waste powder," said Mr. Stevens. "These resolutions will have no weight. The time for speech is past. It is now time to work. We should go to the primaries and see that good men are nominated."

H. S. Shaw said he did not want Mayor Schieren at the convention. He said:

"I would be glad if the present Mayor would not come. I do not want to hear him address the convention. If the recent excise law is bad, let us have it repealed. If it is good, it should be enforced. It has been said the time to talk has passed. If we do not talk we cannot know how to act. It is too late now to resolve to go to the primaries. It is too late to get in for the next election. But, talk and work for good men, and if a bad man is elected oppose him after his election, whether he be Mayor or Governor. If we must have bad men in office we will not invite them to our religious gatherings."

President W. W. Freeman then took the floor and said:

"The resolutions seem very simple to me. I can hardly believe there is one of the Society of Christian Endeavor in Brooklyn who does not regret the stand taken by our city officials on the excise question. The New-York Police Commissioners have shown that the excise laws can and should be enforced. No one claims they are not acting in accordance with the law. We regret the Brooklyn officials do not interpret these laws as the New-York officials do, and it is this regret that the resolutions refer to. Commissioner Welles has said that his party would lose 30,000 votes if the law was strictly enforced. That is an admission that his party depends upon public sentiment. It behooves us to show that there is a strong public sentiment against the liberal interpretation. These resolutions appear to reflect upon the Mayor and his Excise Commissioners, though we do not say so, and I must confess that they do refer to them. We are to sound the true note of reform at our convention, and we cannot afford to have on our platform any one who does not stand for Christian citizenship."

The resolutions were then adopted, by a vote of 100 to 6.

J. E. Edgar moved that copies of the resolutions be sent to Mayor Schieren, the Police and Excise Commissioners, and the officers of the Law Enforcement Society. The motion was adopted.

ISLIP, L. I., July 21.—Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn was seen at his country seat here this evening by a reporter for The New-York Times, in regard to his being refused permission to address the State Christian Endeavor Association, in consequence of his excise policy, and, in answer to questions by the reporter, said:

"I have nothing whatever to say in regard to the matter. I know nothing about any action taken by the association, except what I have read in the papers. I have been here for a few days, and have received no direct announcement of any refusal. You can quote me as having nothing to say."

### Says the Child was Neglected.

Dr. J. C. Ritter was called at midnight Saturday to attend two-year-old Cornelius R. Brown at 11 Cornelia Street. The child was suffering from intense spasms, and died a short time after his arrival.

In a letter to the Coroner Dr. Ritter states that he refused to give a death certificate because he considered that death was due in a measure to lack of proper treatment. The child had been ill about two weeks, and in the doctor's opinion had not been treated by any physician.

The parents said they had not considered it necessary to seek the advice of a physician, as their child was suffering only from a cough.

### A Quarrel Ends in Suicide.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 21.—Julia Enoch, colored, of 41 Monticello Avenue, quarreled with her husband last night, and took a dose of paris green in consequence. She died this morning in terrible agony.

## MR. GRAY ON CURRENCY

### The Delaware Senator Condemns the Theories of Free-Silver Advocates.

### COMMENDS THE EDUCATION CAMPAIGN

**Believers in Sound Money Should Keep Up Active Work—The Craze Gaining No Foothold in the Democratic Party.**

Senator George Gray of Delaware sailed for Europe last week. During his sojourn abroad he will devote more or less attention to the study of the silver question and the outlook for international bimetallism.

The Delaware Senator is very much interested in the work of the New-York Chamber of Commerce in its crusade against free silver. He believes that the work of education and organization should be kept up right along until the Presidential election, as the money question is bound to cut a big figure in the coming political canvass in the State and Nation, and that after the Presidential election the National bank system and other kindred financial features are bound to engage the greater part of the time of the new Congress.

Senator Gray believes that the silver craze is gradually subsiding, but, nevertheless, is of the opinion that the sound-money people should continue an active crusade against fiat money and free silver.

"I do not believe that the free-silver people will be successful in the coming campaign, either this Fall or at the Presidential election," he said. "The indications so far as I can judge are, that sound money is making considerable progress in every State. Of course I understand that there is a following of free-silver men in our State, but I do not think it cuts any figure in the Democratic Party.

"I am told that the Delaware delegates to the recent convention of Republican clubs at Cleveland were inclined to favor free silver, but I do not think the craze has obtained any foothold in our party, at least so far as our own State is concerned. My opinion is that the campaign of education begun by the Chamber of Commerce is bearing rich fruit and cannot but be productive of much good in the way of teaching the people the right view on this important question.

"The fundamental argument of the free-silver people is that we need more money, and that the world is suffering now from a lack of sufficient currency. The fact is, as Secretary Carlisle stated, that '95 per cent. of the entire business of the country is transacted without the actual use of metallic money or its paper representative.' In the progress of our wonderful civilization we have arrived at a period when the exchanging function of the precious metals and of the currencies of the people is becoming relatively less important, and the measuring function of the standard money is becoming relatively more important.

"We have advanced very far from that stage in our civilization when everybody was obliged to carry about him in a leathern girdle all the money that was necessary in order to transact the day's business. We have advanced very far from the condition depicted by Sir Walter Scott in "Ivanhoe," when Isaac of York had his wealth all in his iron boxes that formed so great a temptation to Front de Boeuf that he wanted to roast the old Jew on a gridiron in order to induce him to part with some of it.

"Our civilization and the civilization of that day cannot be better marked than by the change which has taken place in the function of metallic money. Then every transaction had to be performed by the buyer and seller coming together and counting down the broad pieces that measured the value of the exchange. Now, 95 per cent. of the world's transactions are carried on without the intervention of any actual money at all. How are they carried on? They are carried on by the processes which have been evolved by the magnificent civilization whose fruits we are to-day, and in whose beneficent sunshine we bask, and which has brought mankind to a point at which the exchange of commodities (which, after all, in the last analysis, every bargain and sale is, whether conducted by means of money or not) is brought about in 95 per cent. of the transactions of the world without the intervention of actual money, except as it may constitute the measure of their value. They are carried on by the credit devices which the ingenuity of mankind and the improvement in the intercourse that has taken place in these later years, the steamship, railroad, and telegraph have made available.

"Are we take a step backward in order to arrive at that golden age which there shall be enough metallic money to make every day's business transaction as it occurs? Are we to travel back upon our pathway? Are we to give up all the fruits of the civilization that has been so conspicuous in no other respect as in the facilities which have taken place in the exchanges between men of the commodities which make the world's wealth?

"I have said in Congress, and I say again, that there is no more conspicuous landmark on the pathway of civilization than the relegation of the metals, both gold and silver, to a function of less use in the exchange of life and to an increase in their importance as a measure of value."

## A WOMAN ARRESTED FOR CRUELTY

**Accused of Beating Her Stepdaughter and Keeping Her in a Dark Room.**

Agent Frank G. Barkley of the Gerry Society arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Mrs. Lizzie Cedequest, who carried a one-year-old baby in her arms, on the charge of cruelty to her seven-year-old stepdaughter Frances.

Barkley said he found the child locked in a dark room, with cuts and bruises on her body. He learned from the neighbors that Mrs. Cedequest was in the habit of beating the child unmercifully for no adequate cause, and kept her locked up in the dark most of the time.

Mrs. Cedequest demanded an examination, and the case was continued by Magistrate Mott until to-day, and the woman was placed under $500 bonds.

## WERNER CALLED AT THE WRONG HOUSE

**Tried to Collect Money Without Authority—Arrested and Fined $2.**

Alfred T. Werner, twenty-one years old, of 1,443 Avenue A, went to the house of Policeman Tappan of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, Saturday night, and asked him to subscribe something to The World's Sick Babies' Fund.

A number of complaints had been received at the station house that persons without authority were trying to collect money. Tappan asked Werner if he had anything to show that he was authorized to collect money. Werner could show no authority.

The policeman arrested him and took him to the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning. Magistrate Wentworth fined Werner $2.

### Aid for Cherry Hill Sufferers.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 21.—About $4,100 has thus far been contributed in Hackensack for the Cherry Hill sufferers.

The Relief Committee, of which Harrison Hall is Chairman, calls attention to the fact that about $700 has been collected for the aid of sufferers, which has not been given to those authorized by residents to receive it. The committee asks that contributions be sent to its Treasurer, D. Anderson Zobriskie, in order that they may be properly-applied.

"K. Du B." sends a check of $20 to The New-York Times for the Cherry Hill sufferers.

## BULLDOG CHASED CHURCHGOERS

**He Seemed to be Mad, and Every One in Upper Third Avenue Sought Refuge in Doorways and Stores.**

A big bulldog, snapping and snarling, with his jaws covered with froth, appeared in Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, yesterday morning, when the street was filled with pedestrians and churchgoers. There was a great scampering for doorways and those stores which were open for business.

Every one found a place of safety, although several persons got beyond reach of the dog's jaws none too soon. The animal seemed to take a fancy to a number of pedestrians and chased them, one by one, to their places of refuge.

Having the street entirely to himself, the dog ran into Mrs. J. Toumey's flower shop, in Willis Avenue, north of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, and went behind the counter. A clerk who was there climbed up on the counter and yelled. The dog apparently didn't like the clerk's baritone voice and ran out again.

It then went into a cigar store at the corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, where the proprietor, with his little boy and girl, were sitting. They ran out in a hurry.

Policeman McCarron of the Morrisania squad heard of the dog's doings and put an end to them. He clubbed the animal into a trance and then shot him.

## BURIAL OF A CHINESE MASON

### Funeral Services Over the Body of Lee Jin Mun, Treasurer of the Chinese Lodge in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, July 21.—Lee Jin Mun, Treasurer of the Chinese lodge of Freemasons, No. 8, Chee Kong Tong, who died at Derry, Penn., last week, was buried here to-day with all the pomp and ceremonies of Chinese Masonry. While Lee Jin Mun was only an humble laundryman he was a Mason of the high Celestial sort, and his countrymen testified to this by a befitting burial.

After the ceremonies, at 303 Grant Street, which lasted over an hour, the body was deposited in the casket. A table was spread on the walk with the provisions which are to sustain the spirit in its new home. There was a big slab of fat roast pork, another of raw pork, two chickens, cooked with the heads on, and all kinds of fruit and sweetmeats. At one end of the table was a box of sand, in which burned colored candles and joss sticks. Before this the officials knelt and said their prayers. Grand Master Dan Do of New-York performed the principal part of the ceremonies.

Toilet articles were placed in the coffin, and all was ready for the start to Uniondale Cemetery, Allegheny. At the head of the procession was a horseman with a triangular red banner painted with Chinese characters. Then followed the Grand Master and Lee Tom Ma, Grand Missionary, who is known in Cincinnati under the Christian name of the Rev. G. S. Thomas. The Marine Band followed, then the members of Lodge 8, with flags, banners, and paper lanterns. There were about twenty carriages in line. All the way to the cemetery tom-toms were beat, terrifying the horses and exciting much profanity among the drivers.

There were at least 8,000 people at the cemetery when the ceremonies began. After deciding to place the coffin endwise in the grave, Lee Tom Ma delivered the funeral oration. Candles and joss sticks were again burned, and small brass coins scattered on the ground to keep the devil busy picking them up, so he will let Lee Jin Mun rest in peace. Then the worldly possessions of the deceased were placed in two piles at each end of the coffin and burned; the grave was filled up and Lee Jin Mun has gone to join the household of Joss.

## TWO BURGLARS ESCAPE FROM JAIL

**A Third Makes an Effort to Free Himself, but Is Prevented by a Blow on the Head with a Heavy Iron Key.**

MIFFLINTOWN, Penn., July 21.—Frank Evans and Joe West, two of the three men confined in jail here charged with the Hertsler burglary, committed last May, when cash and securities amounting to $50,000 were stolen, broke jail about 1 o'clock this morning. They made their escape by sawing the iron window bars of their cells, reaching the ground by ropes made of bed clothing. The second broke a window pane in making his descent, and the Sheriff was aroused by the noise. A prompt effort was made to recapture the men, but the darkness aided the prisoners, and they made their escape.

The third member of the gang occupied a separate cell. When the officers entered his cell this morning to search him, he made a desperate break for liberty, knocking down the Deputy Sheriff and a fellow-prisoner. He was controlled by a blow on the head with a heavy iron key, and, in consequence, required surgical attention.

A man who has been lurking about the town recently was arrested to-day on suspicion of having given outside aid to the two who escaped.

## SUNDAY EXCURSIONISTS AT NEWPORT

**They Fill the Bathhouses, Crowd the Cliffs, and Invade Cottage Grounds.**

NEWPORT, R. I., July 21.—Newport was overrun with excursionists to-day. Every bathhouse at the beach was taken. The cliffs were crowded, and in many instances the lawns of the cottages were invaded. Some of the Summer residents have made complaint to the city authorities because of these invasions.

Miss Morgan of New-York is the guest of Miss Emily Tooker.

The arrivals to-day included E. Lawrence, C. M. Clarke, Clinton Hoadley Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan B. Cannon, and T. C. Harkhill, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Daniels, Worcester; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Costello, Fall River; Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Blackmer, Colorado Springs; W. C. Kelley, Chicago; D. E. Maury, H. D. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Nickerson, and E. D. Williams, Providence; J. R. Child, Hartford; Justin D. White, Newark; F. L. Crawford, Summit, N. J.; James C. Truman and Col. J. C. Wells, Binghamton; Le Grand Cannon and Albert Heinzer, New-Haven; Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Parkhill and family, Burlington, Vt.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lauterbach of New-York registered at the Casino to-day.

William Astor Chanler left for Bar Harbor to-day, with a party of guests, in the yacht Comanche.

## BOY KILLED BY A RAILROAD TRAIN

**He Was Playing in a Cut and Was Unable to Get Up the Embankment.**

COLLEGE POINT, N. Y., July 21.—Charles Koerber, ten years old, son of Jacob Koerber, a machinist in this village, was killed at 5 o'clock this afternoon by a Long Island Railroad Company's train. The boy was sitting on the track watching several other boys play baseball on the roadbed about a quarter of a mile from the local railroad station.

When the train approached, the boys stepped alongside the track for the train to pass. There is an embankment at the place where the boy was sitting, and young Koerber was struck before he could get out of the way. He was thrown a distance of about fifty feet, was picked up unconscious, and died within a few minutes. The train was drawn by Engine No. 56 and was in charge of Conductor Peter Leonard. The boy's body was removed to the residence of his parents, which is a short distance from where he was killed.

### The Fender Saved His Life.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 21.—John McCague, seven years old, of Thirteenth and Erie Streets, was struck by Trolley Car No. 67 of the North Hudson line while playing on Pavonia Avenue. He was picked up by the fender, and held until the car was stopped. His worst injury was a bruise on the leg.

## SERMON TO PLAIN PEOPLE

### The Rev. Dr. Talmage's Discourse at High Bridge, Ky.

### THE ORDINARY ONES OF THE WORLD

**A Religion Wanted for Them, and Dr. Talmage Declares that It Is Found in Christianity.**

HIGH BRIDGE, Ky., July 21.—The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., has reached this point on his annual midsummer preaching and lecturing tour, and addressed a large congregation here to-day. Dr. Talmage prepared for to-day a serman on "Plain, People," the text selected being Romanss, xvi., 14, 15: "Salutet Asyncritus, Phlegon,

of gear. The hands turn around with a velocity that excites the astonishment of the world. Men cannot understand the wonderful activity, and there is a roar and a buzz, and a rattle about these disordered lives, and they strike ten when they ought to strike five, and they strike twelve when they ought to strike six, and they strike they ought to strike nothing, and they strike they ought to strike nothing, and suddenly they stop. Post-mortem examination reveals the fact that all the springs and pivots and weights and balance wheels of health are completely deranged. The human clock has simply run down. And at the time when the steady hand And at the time when the industrious hours on a clear and sunlit dial, the whole machinery of body, mind, and earthly capacity stops forever. The cemeteries have thousands of business men who died of old age at thirty, thirty-five, forty, forty-five.

"Now, what is wanted is grace—Divine grace for ordinary business men; men who are harnessed from morn till night and all the days of their life—harnessed in business. Not grace to lose a hundred thousand, but grace to lose ten dollars. Not grace to supervise the employes in a factory, but grace to supervise the bookkeeper, and two salesmen, and the small boy that sweeps out the store. Grace to invest not the $80,000 of net profit, but the $2,500 of clear gain. Grace not to endure the loss of a whole shipload of spices from the Indies, but grace to endure the loss of a paper of collars from the leakage of a displaced shingle on a poor roof. Grace not to endure the tardiness of the American Congress in passing a necessary law, but grace to endure the tardiness of an errand boy in stopping play marbles when he ought to deliver the goods. Such a grace as thousands of business men have to-day—keeping them tranquil whether goods sell or do not sell, whether customers pay or do not pay, whether tariff is up or tariff is down, whether the crops are luxuriant or a dead failure—calm in all circumstances and amid all vicissitudes. That is the kind of grace we want. Millions of men want it, and they may have it for the asking.

"Some hero or heroine comes to town, and as the procession passes through the street, the business men come out and stand on tiptoe on their store steps and look at some one who in arctic clime, or in ocean storm, or in day of battle, or in hospital agonies, did the brave thing, not realizing that they, the enthusiastic spectators, have gone through trials in business life that are just as great before God. There are men who have gone through freezing arctics, and burning torrids, and awful Marengoes of experiences without moving five miles from their doorsteps. Now, what ordinary business men need is to realize that they have the friendship of that Christ Who looked after the religious interests of Matthew, the custom house clerk, and helped Lydia of Thyatira to sell the dry goods, and Who was a baker's son, and a fish market in the wilderness of Asia Minor to feed the seven thousand who had come out on a religious picnic, and Who counts the hairs of your head with as much particularity as though they were the plumes of a coronation, and Who took the trouble to stoop down with His finger writing on the ground, although the first shuffle of feet obliterated the Divine caligraphy, and Who knows just how many locusts there were in the Egyptian plague, and knew just how many ravens were necessary to supply Elijah's pantry by the brook Cherith, and Who, as literal commander, leads forth all the regiments of primroses, foxgloves, daffodils, hyacinths, and lilies which pitch their tents of beauty and kindle their campfires of color all around the hemisphere—that that Christ and that God knows the most minute affairs of your business life and, however inconsiderable, understanding all the affairs of that woman who keeps a thread and needle store as well as all the affairs of a Rothschild and a Stewart.

"Then there are all the ordinary farmers. We talk about agricultural life, and we immediately shoot off to talk about Cincinnatus, the patrician, who went from the plow to a high position, and after he got through the Dictatorship in twenty-one days went back again to the plow. What encouragement is that to ordinary farmers? The vast majority of them—none of them will be patricians. Perhaps none of them will be Senators. If any of them have Dictatorships it will be over forty or fifty or a hundred acres of the old homestead. What those men want is grace to keep their patience while plowing with balky oxen, and to keep cheerful amid the drought that destroys the corn crop, and that enables them to restore the garden the day after the neighbor's cattle have broken in and trampled out the strawberry bed, and gone through the lima-bean patch, and eaten up the sweet corn in such large quantities that they must be kept from the watering trough lest they swell and die. Grace in cutting weather that enables them, without imprecation, to spread out the hay the third time, although again and again and again it has almost been ready for the mow. A grace to doctor the cow with the horn and the sheep with the foot rot, and the horse with the distemper, and to compel the unwilling acres to yield a livelihood for the family and schooling for the children, and the extras to help the other boys in business, and something for the daughter's wedding outfit, and a little surplus for the time when the ankles will get stiff with age, and the breath will be a little short, and the swinging of the cradle in the golden harvest field will bring on the old man's vertigo. Better close up about Cincinnatus. I know five hundred farmers just as noble as he was.

"What they want is to know that they have the friendship of that Christ who often drew His similes from the farmer's life, as when He said: 'A sower went forth to sow'; as when he built His best parable out of the scene of a farmer's boy coming back from his wanderings, and the old fatherwise shook that night with rural jubilee; and who compared Himself to a lamb in the pasture field, and who said the eternal God is a farmer, declaring, 'My Father is the husbandman.'

**Ordinary Mechanics and Doctors.**

"Those stonemasons do not want to hear about Christopher Wren, the architect who built St. Paul's Cathedral. It would be better to tell them how to carry the hod of brick up the ladder without slipping, and how on a cold morning with the trowel to smooth off the mortar and keep cheerful, and how to be thankful to God for the plain food taken from the barrel by the roadside. Carpenters standing amid the adze, and the bit, and the plane, and the broad axe need to be told that Christ was a carpenter, with His own hand wielding saw and jack hammer. Only like a fretful world, and it is an overworked world, and it is a underfed world, and it is a wrung-out world, and men and women need to know that there is rest and recuperation in God and in that religion which was not so much intended for extraordinary people as for ordinary people, because there are more of them.

"The healing profession has had its Abercrombies, and its Abernethys, and its Valentine Motts, and its Willard Parkers; but the ordinary physicians do not need to be told the world's medicining, and they need to understand that while taking diagnosis or prognosis, or writing prescription, or compounding medicament, or holding the delicate pulse of a dying child they may have the presence and the direction of the Almighty Doctor who took the case of the madman, and, after he had torn off his garments in foaming dementia, clothed him again, body and mind, and who lifted up the woman who for eighteen years had been almost double with rheumatism into graceful stature, and who turned the scabs of leprosy into rubicund complexion, and who rubbed the numbness out of paralysis, and who swung wide open the blind windows which had been hereditary or accidental blindness, until the morning light came streaming through the fleshy casements, and who knows all the diseases, and all the remedies, and all the herbs, and all the catholicons, and is monarch of pharmacy and therapeutics, and who has sent out 10,000 doctors of whom the world makes no record; but to prove that they are angels of mercy. I invoke the thousands of men whose ailments have been assuaged and the thousands of women to whom in crisis of pain they have been next to God in benefaction.

"Come, now, let us have a religion for ordinary people in profession, in occupations, in agriculture, in the household, in merchandise, in everything. I salute across the centuries Asyncritus, Phlegon, Hermas, Patrobas, Hermes, Philologus, and Julia.

"First of all, if you feel that you are ordinary, thank God that you are not extraordinary. I am tired, and sick, and bored almost to death with extraordinary people. They take all their time to tell us how very extraordinary they really are. You know as well as I do, my brother and sister, that the most of the useful work of the world is done by unpretentious people who toil right on—by people who do not get much approval, and no one seems to say, 'that is well done.' Phenomena are of but little use. Things that are exceptional cannot be depended on. Better trust the smallest planet that swings on its orbit than ten comets shooting this way and that, imperiling the longevity of worlds attending to their own business. For steady illumination better is a lamp than a rocket. Then, if you feel that you are ordinary, remember that your position invites the less attack.

"Conspicuous people—how they have to take it! How they are misrepresented, and abused, and shot at! The higher the horns of a roebuck the easier to track him down. What a delicious thing it must be to be a candidate for President of the United States! It must be so soothing to the nerves! It must pour into the soul of a candidate such a sense of serenity when he reads the blessed newspapers!

"I came into the possession of the abusive cartoons in the time of Napoleon I., printed while he was yet alive. The retreat of the army from Moscow, that army buried in the snows of Russia, one of the most awful tragedies of the centuries, represented under the figure of a monster called General Frost shaving the French Emperor with a razor of icicle. As Satyr and Beelzebub he is represented, page after page, page after page. England cursing him, Spain cursing him, Germany cussing him, Russia cursing him, Europe cursing him, North and South America cursing him. The most remarkable man of his day, and the most abused. All those men in history who now have a halo around their name, on earth wore a crown of thorns. Take the few extraordinary railroad men of our time, and see what abuse comes upon them, while thousands of stockholders escape. All the world took after Thomas Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, abused him until he got under the ground. Thousands of stockholders in that company. All the blame on one man! The Central Pacific Railroad—two or three men get all the blame if anything goes wrong. There are 10,000 in that company.

"I mention these things to prove it is extraordinary people who get abused while the ordinary escape. The weather of life is not so severe on the plain as it is on the high peaks. The world never forgives a man who knows, or gains, or does more than it can know, or gain, or do. Parents sometimes give confectionery to their children as an inducement to take bitter medicine, and the world's sugar-plum precedes the world's aqua-fortis. The mob cried in regard to Christ, 'Crucify Him, crucify Him!' and they had to say it twice to be understood, for they were so hoarse, and they got their hoaseness by crying a little while before at the top of their voice, 'Hosanna!' The River Rhone is foul when it enters Lake Leman, but crystalline when it comes out on the other side. But there are men who have entered the bright lake of worldly prosperity crystalline and came out terribly riled. If, therefore, you feel that you are ordinary, thank God for the defenses and the tranquillity of your position.

"Then remember, if you have only what is called an ordinary home, that the great deliverers of the world have all come from such a home. And there may be seated, reading at your evening stand, a child who shall be potent for the ages. Just unroll the scroll of men mighty in Church and State, and you will find they nearly all came from the log cabin or poor homes. Genius almost always runs out in the third or fourth generation. You cannot find in all history an instance where the fourth generation of extraordinary people amount to anything. Columbus from a weaver's hut, Demosthenes from a cutler's cellar, Bloomfield and Missionary Carey from a shoemaker's bench, Arkwright from a barber's shop, and He, whose name is high over all in earth, and air, and sky, from a manger.

"Let us all be content with such things as we have. God is just as good in what He keeps away from us as in what He gives us. Even a knot may be useful if it is at the end of a thread.

"At an anniversary of a deaf and dumb asylum one of the children wrote upon the blackboard words as sublime as the 'Iliad,' the 'Odyssey,' and the 'Divina Commedia' all compressed in one paragraph. The examiner, in the signs of the mute language, asked her, 'Who made the world?' The deaf and dumb girl wrote upon the blackboard: 'In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.' The examiner asked her, 'For what purpose did Christ come into the world?' The deaf and dumb girl wrote upon the blackboard, 'This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners.' The examiner said to her 'Why were you born deaf and dumb, while I hear and speak? She wrote upon the blackboard, 'Even so, Father; for so it seemeth good in thy sight.' Oh, that we might be baptized with a contented spirit! The spider draws poison out a flower, the bee gets honey out of a thistle; but happiness is a heavenly elixir, and the contented spirit extracts it not from the rhododendrons of the hills, but from the lily of the valley.

## *FOREIGN NAVIES*

Commenting on the various types of war vessels which took part in the ceremonies attending the opening of the Baltic Canal, The United Service Gazette (British) notes that the French battleship Hoche differs materially from all the battleships that assembled at Kiel. "She is stated to be an excellent sea boat," the paper says, "though her freeboard fore and aft is not very considerable, and her principal armament is powerful and effectively placed. Her secondary armament, however, which has been very considerably reduced, as the result of changes recently made for the purpose of increasing the stability of the ship, is now inadequate according to modern standards. Her great superstructure, though reduced from its original dimensions, undoubtedly renders her peculiarly vulnerable, and we cannot but think there is reason for holding that her stability is still perhaps somewhat excessive. The Hoche, like the other ships of her class, Bloomfield and Missionary Carey from a shoemaker's bench, Arkwright from a barber's shop, and He, whose name is high over all in earth, and air, and sky, from a manger.

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The United Service Gazette (British) makes the following interesting observations concerning the recent visit of the Italian fleet to Portsmouth:

"The Italian officers who were received on board the glorious old Victory showed unmistakably that they share with us to a great extent in the veneration with which Nelson's name is held; in fact, their sentiments, we doubt not, were as truly as they were gracefully conveyed by the act of the Duke of Genoa in raising his cocked hat when shown the brass plate on the Victory's deck where our great naval hero fell.

"Interest perhaps as great, but of a very different character, was felt by those Englishmen who had not before seen them in the Italian ships, particularly the Rè Umberto and the Sardegna. Their extraordinary massiveness of appearance is particularly remarkable. The fore-and-aft barbettes of the former vessel—in each of which are two sixty-nine-ton guns—are, we should imagine, as large and powerful as those carried by any battleship. Their height from the deck being so much greater than ours should enable the guns to be fought in a heavier sea to considerable advantage. Whether it was altogether wise to flank them with quite such an enormous mass of superstructure as there is we should somewhat doubt."

⁂

The Naval and Military Record (British) says that an Admiralty order has been issued directing the return home from the China station of the first-class cruiser Leander. The Pique, a new second-class cruiser, has been ordered to relieve her.

## ACCUSED OF AN INSURANCE FRAUD

### Wolf Silverman, It Is Charged, Had Another Woman Insured as His Wife Just Before Mrs. Silverman Died.

Wolf Silverman was arrested late Saturday night, in Avenue B, near Second Street, on a charge of attempting to defraud the Empire Life Insurance Company. It is alleged that Silverman, when his wife was ill, secured, May 13, an insurance of $3,000 in her name by taking another and a healthy woman to the medical examiner and representing her to be his wife. Other arrests, it is said are likely to follow in connection with the fraud.

The facts that led to Silverman's arrest were discovered last week, it is alleged, by opening the grave in which Silverman's wife was buried.

Silverman notified the insurance company seven weeks after the issue of the policy that his wife had died of capillary bronchitis, and had been burried the day following her death. He applied for part of the insurance money, but the company refused to pay him, because they suspected fraud, owing to the fact that the woman had died so soon after the medical examiner for the company had pronounced her sound. They insisted on conducting an examination before settling the policy.

Silverman brought suit. The law firm of Bland, Shipman & Mooney defended the case for the insurance company. Through the District Attorney's office the lawyers succeeded in getting an order for exhuming the body, which was buried in Washington Cemetery.

The body was exhumed last Thursday. Witnesses identified it as that of Silverman's wife. Other witnesses declared, however that Mrs. Silverman was not the woman who was examined for the life insurance policy.

Dr. George E. Steele of 152 West Fifty-seventh Street was one of those who saw the body after it was exhumed. He is an examiner for the New-York Life Insurance Company. Dr. Steele, in speaking of the case, said:

"Our company was asked to insure Mrs. Silverman, and I was detailed to make the examination. A healthy woman came to my house and said she was Mrs. Silverman. My suspicions were aroused, because the woman was apparently Irish. I told my views to the New-York Life Insurance Company, and her application was rejected. I was asked Thursday to go to the cemetery to see if the body was that of the woman whom I examined. It certainly was not the same woman. The examiner for the Empire Insurance Company also declared that the woman who was buried was not the woman insured in the Empire Company."

Dr. Steele said he had an opinion regarding the cause of Mrs. Silverman's death, but that he was not willing to make it public.

It is said that similar plans have been in operation recently in New-York for defrauding life insurance companies, and that the District Attorney's office will institute a strict investigation.

### Despicable Fraud on Coal Miners.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

A mine operator in the Pittsburg district and his weigh boss have been arrested on the charge of using excessive weights and thus defrauding the miners. The allegation is that the miners were compelled, through the use of false weights, to mine 2,300 pounds of coal, while they were being paid for only 2,000 pounds, and then at wages which scarcely furnished them a livelihood. If the operator and his weigh boss are guilty of this meanest of all kinds of cheating, they should be given exemplary punishment, besides being made to pay the wages of which the miners have been defrauded.

## *MARINE INTELLIGENCE.*

**Miniature Almanac—This Day.**

Sun rises...4:47|Sun sets...7:25|Moon sets... —

**Tides To-day.**

| | HIGH WATER. | | LOW WATER. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. |
| Sandy Hook | 7:21 | 1:10 | 7:39 | 1:22 |
| Governors Island | 7:41 | 1:46 | 8:01 | 1:54 |
| Hell Gate | 9:34 | 3:14 | 9:54 | 3:22 |

**Incoming Steamships.**

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JULY 22.

| Steamship. | Port of Sailing. | Date of Sailing. |
|---|---|---|
| Advance | Colon | July 14 |
| Bovic | Liverpool | July 12 |
| Carib Prince | Para | July 9 |
| City of Para | Colon | July 14 |
| Concho | Galveston | July 17 |
| Ems | Bremen | July 10 |
| Kansas City | Savannah | July 18 |
| Orizaba | Havana | July 18 |
| Werra | Gibraltar | July 13 |

TUESDAY, JULY 23.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alene | Kingston | July 18 |
| Massachusetts | London | July 13 |
| Waesland | Antwerp | July 13 |
| Willehad | Bremen | July 11 |

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Athos | Navassa | July 18 |
| Grangense | Para | July 11 |
| Havel | Bremen | July 16 |
| Martello | Hull | July 9 |
| Yucatan | Havana | July 20 |

THURSDAY, JULY 25.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| El Rio | New-Orleans | July 20 |
| Germanic | Liverpool | July 18 |
| Neustria | Gibraltar | July 11 |

FRIDAY, JULY 26.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| America | London | July14 |
| Caracas | La Guayra | July 20 |
| Persia | Hamburg | July 14 |
| Prins Willem IV | Port-au-Prince | July 20 |
| Wells City | Swansea | July 12 |

**Outgoing Steamships.**

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

| Steamer. | Sails. | Destinat'n. | Office. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maracaibo | July 23 | Maracaibo | 135 Front St. |
| Seminole | July 23 | Charleston | 5 Bowling Gr. |
| Lisbonense | July 23 | Para | 113 Pearl St. |
| Spree | July 24 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Flaxman | July 24 | Montevideo | Busk&Jevons. |
| Seneca | July 24 | Havana | 113 Wall St. |
| Majestic | July 24 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| New-York | July 24 | S'th'mpton | 5 Bowling Gr. |
| Philadelphia | July 24 | La Guayra | 135 Front St. |
| Pocasset | July 25 | Gibraltar | 29 Broadway. |
| Llandaff City | July 25 | Bristol | 25 Whith'l St. |
| Edam | July 25 | Amst'dam | 39 Broadway. |
| F. Bismarck | July 25 | S'th'mpton | 37 Broadway. |
| Trinidad | July 25 | Bermuda | 39 Broadway. |
| Terrier | July 25 | Demerara | 100 Wall St. |
| South Cambria | July 25 | Puerto Rico | 130 Pearl St. |
| Adriatic Prince | July 25 | Pernambuco | 2-4 Stone St. |
| Iroquois | July 26 | Charleston | 5 Bowling Gr. |
| Rio Grande | July 26 | Brunswick | Pier 20 E. R. |
| Victoria | July 26 | G.braltar | 7 Bowling Gr. |
| Aleno | July 26 | Kingston | 42 Wall St. |
| Martello | July 26 | Hull | 21-23 State St. |
| Phoenicia | July 27 | Hamburg | 37 Broadway. |
| Spaarndam | July 27 | Rotterdam | 39 Broadway. |
| Concho | July 27 | Galveston | Pier 20 E. R. |
| Sicilia | July 27 | Christiania | 37 Broadway. |
| Champagne | July 27 | Havre | 3 Bowling Gr. |
| Strathcarron | July 27 | Cape Town | 90 Wall St. |
| Hudson | July 27 | Orleans | Pier 8 N. R. |
| Anchoria | July 27 | Glasgow | 7 Bowling Gr. |
| Massachusetts | July 27 | London | 4 Broadway. |
| Ems | July 27 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Campania | July 27 | Liverpool | 4 Bowling Gr. |
| Ilsenstein | July 28 | Bordeaux | F'ch, Edye Co. |
| Lady Palmer | July 29 | Rotterdam | 29 Broadway. |
| City of Para | July 30 | Colon | Pier 34 N. R. |
| Panama | July 30 | Bordeaux | F'ch, Edye Co. |
| Greetland | July 30 | Kingston | 19 Whith'l St. |
| Advance | July 30 | Colon | Pier 43 N. R. |
| Havel | July 30 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Ardanrose | July 31 | Matanzas | 89 Wall St. |
| Germanic | July 31 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| Paris | July 31 | S'th'mpton | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Marengo | July 31 | Newcastle | 21-23 State St. |
| Waesland | July 31 | Antwerp | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Powhatan | Aug. 1 | Gibraltar | 4 Bowling Gr. |
| Wells City | Aug. 1 | Bristol | 25 Whith'l St. |
| Santiago | Aug. 1 | Nassau | 113 Wall St. |
| Aurania | Aug. 2 | Liverpool | 4 Bowling Gr. |
| Bourgogne | Aug. 3 | Havre | 3 Bowling Gr. |
| S. of California | Aug. 3 | Glasgow | 63 Broadway. |
| Hekla | Aug. 3 | Christiania | 28 State St. |
| Croma | Aug. 3 | Leith | 29 Broadway. |
| Persia | Aug. 3 | Hamburg | 37 Broadway. |
| Taormina | Aug. 3 | Hamburg | F'ch, Edye Co. |
| Gulf of Akaba | Aug. 3 | Grenada | 29 Broadway. |
| Wordsworth | Aug. 3 | Bahia | Busk&Jevons. |
| Ohio | Aug. 3 | London | 21-23 State St. |
| Manitoba | Aug. 3 | London | 4 Broadway. |
| P. Willem IV | Aug. 3 | Haiti | 32 Beaver St. |
| Ontario | Aug. 3 | London | 21-23 State St. |
| Guatemala | Aug. 3 | Para | 113 Pearl St. |
| Saale | Aug. 3 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Werra | Aug. 3 | Genoa | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Veendam | Aug. 3 | Rotterdam | 39 Broadway. |
| Caracas | Aug. 5 | Guayra | 135 Front St. |
| Manitoba | Aug. 5 | Montevideo | 90 Wall St. |
| Aller | Aug. 6 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Friesland | Aug. 7 | Antwerp | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| St. Louis | Aug. 7 | S'th'mpton | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Tjomo | Aug. 7 | Demerara | 100 Wall St. |
| Teutonic | Aug. 7 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| Chicago City | Aug. 8 | Bristol | 25 Whith'l St. |
| La Victoria | Aug. 8 | S'th'mpton | 37 Broadway. |
| Umbria | Aug. 10 | Liverpool | 4 Bowling Gr. |
| Mississippi | Aug. 10 | London | 4 Broadway. |
| Venetia | Aug. 10 | Gothenburg | 37 Broadway. |
| Buffalo | Aug. 10 | Haiti | 21-23 State St. |
| Ethiopia | Aug. 10 | Glasgow | 7 Bowling Gr. |
| Euclid | Aug. 10 | Santos | Busk&Jevons. |
| Palatia | Aug. 10 | Hamburg | 37 Broadway. |
| Trave | Aug. 10 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Justin | Aug. 13 | Para | 90 Gold St. |
| Lahn | Aug. 13 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Berlin | Aug. 14 | S'th'mpton | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Venezuela | Aug. 14 | La Guayra | 135 Front St. |
| Britannic | Aug. 14 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| Normannia | Aug. 15 | S'th'mpton | 37 Broadway. |
| Lucania | Aug. 17 | Liverpool | 4 Bowling Gr. |
| Dania | Aug. 17 | Hamburg | 37 Broadway. |
| Fulda | Aug. 17 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| S. of Nebraska | Aug. 17 | Glasgow | 63 Broadway. |
| Island | Aug. 17 | Christ'nia | F'ch, Edye Co. |
| Leibnitz | Aug. 17 | Pern'buco | Busk&Jevons. |
| Cyrene | Aug. 17 | Montevideo | Busk&Jevons. |

**Arrived—New-York, Sunday, July 21.**

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah June 19, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS. Richmond, Davis, West Point, Va., with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Poirot, Havre July 13, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Helgoland, (Ger.,) Von Rittern, Nordenham July 6, in ballast to Gustave Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS France, (Fr.,) Hadley, London July 5, with mdse. to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Leona, Wilder, Galveston July 15, and Key West 17th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

United States SS Montgomery, Commander Davis, Colon July 10 and Key West 17th, with a complement of 213, crew.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Boujer, Rotterdam July 10, and Boulogne 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow July 11 and Moville 12th with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

SS Rock Light, (Br.,) Collin, Swansea July 6, in ballast to Goepel & Trube. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Richmond and Newport News, Va., with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Ship Baring Brothers, (of Thomaston, Me.,) Murphy, Liverpool, 54 days., in ballast to W. R. Grace & Co.

Bark Montornes, (Span.,) Riera, Matanzas, via Delaware Breakwater, 24 ds., with sugar to John Farr—vessel to E. Puig.

Bark St. Mary, Nash, Zara, 19 ds., with sugar to Francisco Del Valle—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

WIND.—SANDY HOOK, N. J., July 21, 9:30 P. M.—Strong breeze; north; cloudy; hazy off shore and heavy lightning.

**Sailed.**

Ship Independence, for Valparaiso and Callao; Bark Havana, for Havana; Brig Caribi, for Porto Cortez, via Turks Island.

**Spoken.**

LONDON, July 21.—Ship M. E. Watson, (Br.,) Mitchell, from Iquique March 14, via Calota Buena March 30, for New-York, was spoken July 9, in Lat. 26 N., Long. 67 W.

**Notice to Mariners.**

NEW-YORK UPPER BAY.—Gowanus Flats (Southwest End) Bell Buoy.—Notice is hereby given that, on or about July 24, 1895, a bell buoy, red, without number, will be substituted for the first-class nun buoy No. 14, off Bay Ridge, and marking the southwest end of the shoal to the westward of the lower entrance to Gowanus Bay, east side of New-York Upper Bay. Liberty Enlightening the World Light, N. by E. ¼ E.; Fort Tompkins Lighthouse, S. by W. ¼ W.; Robbins Reef Lighthouse, N.N.W. ⅞ W.

Gowanus Flats (West Side) Buoy.—One the same date the number of this buoy, a red first-class nun, will be changed from 18 to 14, to preserve the proper sequence of numbers. Bearings are magnetic and given approximately. This notice affects the List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1894, Pages 107 and 108.

**By Cable.**

LONDON, July 21.—SS Zaandam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from Amsterdam for New-York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Auranla, (Br.,) McKay, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York to-day.

SS Suevia, (Ger.,) Capt. Kessler, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New-York to-day.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Santelli, from New-York July 12, arr. at Havre to-day.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 27 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Spree, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Spree.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 5:30 AM for Ireland, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Majestic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre; at 5:30 AM for Germany, per steamship Ems, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via South Brooklyn, must be directed "per Ems";) at 6 AM for Belgium, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Campania");) at 8 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland; per steamship Assyrian, from Philadelphia; at 2:30 AM for Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Earnwood, from Philadelphia; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Higham, from Mobile; at *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Breakwater, from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamship Brooklyne, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July *28 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Edenvale, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July *28 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July *29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 10 and up to Aug. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *17 at 6:30 PM. (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., July 19, 1895.


**Travelers' Guide—Shipping.**

## CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Aug. 27, 7:30 AM | Etruria, Aug. 17, 1 P.M.
Aurania, Aug. 3, 3 P.M. | Etruria, Aug. 24, 8 A.M.
Umbria, Aug. 10, 8 AM | Campania, Aug. 31, 1 PM
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

## ANCHOR LINE.

United States Mail Steamships for
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
From Pier 54 N. R., foot W. 24th St.
Anchoria, July 27, 10 AM | Furnessia, Aug. 17, 2 PM
Ethiopia, Aug. 10, 8 A M | Circassia, Aug. 24, 8 AM
Cabin $45 up; second cabin, $25 and $30.
Steerage outward, $15; prepaid, $15.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
New-York—London, Massachusetts, July 27.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
Jacksonville and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P.M.
SEMINOLE.....Tuesday, July 23
IROQUOIS.....Friday, July 26
CHEROKEE.....Tuesday, July 30
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. and Ga. Cent. Railways via Jack., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

**Travelers' Guide—Shipping.**

## NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $80 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. Spree, Tu., July 23, 7 AM | Aller, Tu., Aug. 6, 9 AM
Ems, Sat., July 27, 9 AM | Trave, Sat., Aug. 10, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., July 30, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Aug. 13, 9 AM
Saale, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 AM | Fulda, Sat., Aug. 17, M
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
*Werra, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 AM | Kaiser W. II., Sept. 28

# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Speculation in the Industrials Overshadows the Market.

## RAILWAY STOCKS GREATLY NEGLECTED

### The Grangers Strong Under Continued Favorable Crop Reports—Investment Buying of the Vanderbilts —The Valley of Ohio.

MONDAY—A. M.

Speculation last week was confined largely to the industrial stocks. The professional element was in control of the market, and as their effort has been to secure a lower level of prices it is not surprising that the majority of industrial issues declined. The railway list was practically neglected. There was some activity in the grangers, and they showed strength under continued favorable crop reports. The coal stocks were quiet, awaiting developments in regard to a settlement of the difficulties of the trade. There was some buying of Vanderbilt issues for investment. The low-priced specialties were quiet, and, as a rule, slightly lower than in the previous week.

The shipment of about $1,800,000 in gold caused some discussion, but had really little influence on the market, for it was recognized that there is little danger of a large outflow at this season. Grain bills will come into the market early next month, and will supply all demand for exchange. Railway returns continue to grow better every day, but the improvement in business will not be fully reflected until the crops begin to move. The coal trade is the only unsatisfactory element in the general situation, but it is improbable that a settlement of its difficulties will be long delayed.

Sugar, as usual, led in activity, and its strength after Monday indicated that some interest was accumulating stock. The decline in Chicago Gas reached its limit on Tuesday, when it broke to 50. Since then there has been good buying, and the stock closed strong on Saturday at an advance of about 3 points from its lowest. Stories indicating a receivership for the property were emphatically denied. Leather was weak on the announcement of a new issue of stock—$1,000,000 common and a like amount of preferred. Tennessee Coal and Iron broke to 32⅜ on the publication of an analysis of its affairs in a morning newspaper, but it recovered most of its loss later in the week the officers of the company having sent out a counter statement in which the possibility of dividends in the future was suggested. Tobacco sold ex dividend on Monday, and was fairly steady thereafter. Distilling and Cattle Feeding was under pressure throughout the week, but showed good power of resistance, and closed practically unchanged.

In the railway list the leaders of activity were St. Paul, Reading, Burlington, Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred, Atchison, Kansas and Texas preferred, Southern preferred, and Rock Island, in the order named, and in no other stock was 10,000 shares done during the week. The price movement was not material either way, and there was almost an entire absence of news concerning any of these properties. An agreement for the joint use of the Valley Railway of Ohio by the Baltimore and Ohio and Wheeling and Lake Erie, which was reached on Friday, explains in large measure the recent strength of the Wheeling and Lake Erie stocks. The use of the Valley Road gives the Wheeling Company an outlet to Lake Erie at Cleveland, and it also establishes direct connection between Cleveland and Wheeling.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

| | High. | Low. | July 21, '95. Closing. | July 21, '94. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alton & Terre Haute | 65 | 64⅞ | 64⅞ | 33½ |
| American Cotton Oil | 26½ | 25¾ | 25¾ | 27 |
| American Cotton Oil pf | 74 | 73 | 73 | .. |
| American Express | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ | .. |
| *American Sugar Refining | 113⅞ | 106 | 106 | 102¼ |
| Am. Sugar Refining pf | 100¼ | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | 94 |
| Am. Tel. Cable Co | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ | 89½ |
| American Tobacco | 109½ | 107 | 107 | 85¼ |
| American Tobacco pf | 113 | 112 | 112 | 102 |
| A., T. & S. F. 1st in. pd | 10¾ | .. | .. | .. |
| A., T. & S. F. 2d in. pd | 13 | 12⅞ | .. | .. |
| Atlantic & Pacific | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 63 | 62⅜ | 63 | 73¼ |
| *Bay State Gas | 2½ | 2 | 2 | .. |
| Canada Southern | 54 | 53¾ | 53¾ | 49½ |
| Canadian Pacific | 57 | 56 | 56 | 63¼ |
| Central Pacific | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 11¾ |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 21⅜ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 16¾ |
| Chicago Gas | 50¼ | 49⅞ | 50 | 75 |
| Chicago & Alton | 160 | 160 | 160 | .. |
| Chicago & Eastern Illinois | 55½ | 54 | 54 | .. |
| Chi. & East. Illinois pf | 99⅝ | 98¾ | 98¾ | .. |
| Chicago & Northwestern | 99½ | 98¼ | 98¼ | 105 |
| Chi. & Northwestern pf | 146 | 146 | .. | .. |
| C., B. & Q | 86¾ | 85 | 85 | 75½ |
| C., C. C. & St. L | 46⅝ | 45¾ | 45¾ | 37 |
| C., M. & St. P | 68⅝ | 68 | 68 | 59½ |
| C., M. & St. P. pf | 125¾ | 124¾ | 124¾ | 118 |
| C., St. L. & P | 73⅜ | 72¾ | 73 | 67⅜ |
| Col. C. & I. Dev | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7¼ |
| Col. Fuel & Iron | 39¼ | 39 | 39⅛ | .. |
| Col. Fuel & Iron pf | 93 | 93 | 93 | .. |
| Col. & Hock. Coal | 5¼ | 5 | 5 | 7½ |
| Col. Hock. Val. & T | 25⅞ | 25¾ | 25¾ | 16⅜ |
| Col. Hock. Val. & T. pf | 60 | 60 | 60 | .. |
| Consolidated Coal | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | .. |
| Consolidated Gas Co | 142 | 136¾ | 142 | 124½ |
| Del., Lack. & West | 130½ | 129¾ | 130⅞ | .. |
| Denver & Rio Grande | 16¾ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16 |
| Denver & Rio Grande pf | 44¼ | 44 | 44¼ | .. |
| Des Moines & Ft. Dodge | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | 27 |
| Detroit Gas | 90 | 90 | 90 | .. |
| Dis. & C. F., all in. pd | 30¼ | 29¾ | 29¾ | .. |
| Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y | 99 | 99 | 99 | 98 |
| Erie Tel. & Tel | 99 | 99 | 99 | 98 |
| Evansville & Terre Haute | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | 51 |
| General Electric | 40 | 40 | 40 | .. |
| Great Northern pf | 36¾ | 35⅝ | 36 | .. |
| Illinois Central | 127 | 127 | .. | .. |
| Illinois Steel Company | 98¾ | 98¼ | 98¼ | 91 |
| Iowa Central | 74⅜ | 70 | 70 | .. |
| Iowa Central pf | 11 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 9 |
| Laclede Gas | 35¼ | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33 |
| Lake Erie & Western | 25 | 24 | .. | .. |
| Lake Erie & Western pf | 27 | 25⅞ | .. | .. |
| Lake Shore | 84¾ | 84⅛ | .. | .. |
| Long Island | 151¼ | 147 | 150½ | .. |
| *Long Island Traction | 89 | 87¼ | 88 | .. |
| *L. I. Traction 1st in. pd | 15⅞ | 14¾ | 14⅞ | .. |
| Louisville & Nashville | 59½ | 58⅝ | 45¼ | .. |
| Louisville, N. A. & Chi | 88 | 88 | 73¼ | .. |
| Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf | 26½ | 25¼ | 26 | .. |
| Manhattan Con | 112⅝ | 110¾ | 115⅜ | .. |
| Mexican National ctfs | 2¼ | 2¼ | .. | .. |
| Minn. & St. Louis | 21¾ | 20¾ | .. | .. |
| Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf | 48 | 46 | .. | .. |
| Minnesota Iron | 63 | 62 | .. | .. |
| Missouri Pacific | 63¾ | 63¼ | .. | .. |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas | 26⅝ | 26⅛ | .. | .. |
| Missouri, Kan. & Tex. pf | 17½ | 17½ | .. | .. |
| Mobile & Ohio | 37¾ | 36⅞ | .. | .. |
| Morris & Essex | 130 | 128 | .. | .. |
| *National Lead | 163 | 162 | .. | .. |
| *National Lead Co. pf | 55¼ | 53 | 38 | .. |
| National Linseed Oil | 91¾ | 90½ | 84½ | .. |
| National Starch 1st pf | 28⅝ | 27¾ | 17 | .. |
| New-Jersey Central | 103¾ | 103¾ | 106¼ | .. |
| New-York Central | 101¼ | 100¾ | 100¾ | .. |
| N. Y. & N. E., all in paid | 50 | 47½ | 98 | .. |
| New-York & New-Haven | 265½ | 265½ | .. | .. |
| N. Y., Chi. & St. L | 16½ | 16¼ | 14 | .. |
| N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf | 30½ | 30½ | .. | .. |
| N. Y. S. & W | 10⅝ | 9⅝ | 13⅜ | .. |
| N. Y. S. & W. pf | 10 | 10 | 14½ | .. |
| Norfolk & Western | 28½ | 27¾ | 40½ | .. |
| Norfolk & Western pf | 3¼ | 3⅜ | .. | .. |
| Northern Pacific | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 3 | .. |
| Northern Pacific pf | 18 | 17¾ | 11 | .. |
| Ontario & Western | 18⅜ | 18 | 14 | .. |
| Oregon Improvement | 17⅝ | 17⅜ | 14¾ | .. |
| Oregon Rail. & Nav | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | .. | .. |
| Oregon R. & N. pf | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | .. | .. |
| Oregon S. L. & U. N | 6¼ | 6 | 5 | .. |
| Peoria & Eastern | 29 | 28 | 15½ | .. |
| P., D. & E | 6 | 6 | .. | .. |
| Philadelphia & Reading | 18⅞ | 18⅝ | 3 | .. |
| Pittsburg & Western pf | 31 | 31 | 17¼ | .. |
| P., C., C. & St. L | 98⅝ | 98¼ | 10¼ | .. |
| P., C., C. & St. L. pf | 50½ | 50½ | 42 | .. |
| Pullman Palace Car Co | 172 | 171 | 160 | .. |
| Rome, Wat. & Ogdens | 116 | 116 | 112¾ | .. |
| St. Louis Southwestern | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | .. | .. |
| St. Louis Southwestern pf | 17⅜ | 16⅞ | .. | .. |
| St. Paul & Duluth | 28 | 28 | .. | .. |
| St. Paul & Omaha | 40½ | 38¾ | 35½ | .. |
| St. Paul & Omaha pf | 117¼ | 117¼ | .. | .. |
| Silver bullion certfs | 67¼ | 66⅞ | .. | .. |
| Southern Pacific | 23⅝ | 23 | 17¾ | .. |
| Southern Railway | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | .. | .. |
| Southern Railway pf | 42¾ | 41⅝ | .. | .. |
| Tennessee Coal & Iron | 36 | 32⅝ | 18¾ | .. |
| Texas Pacific | 13¾ | 12⅝ | 8½ | .. |
| Twin City R. T | 84½ | 84½ | .. | .. |
| *Toledo, St. Louis & K. C | 6 | 6 | .. | .. |
| *Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf | 15¼ | 15¼ | .. | .. |
| Union Pacific | 13¼ | 12⅞ | 10¼ | .. |
| United States Cordage | 1¼ | 1 | 2½ | .. |
| United States Cordage pf | 2 | 2 | 3½ | .. |
| United States Cordage gtd | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 60 | .. |
| United States Rubber pf | 41½ | 39 | .. | .. |
| United States Leather | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | .. | .. |
| United States Leather pf | 16⅝ | 15 | 10 | .. |
| *United States Leather pf | 80⅝ | 80 | 57½ | .. |
| Wabash | 8½ | 8½ | 6¼ | .. |
| Wabash pf | 19⅝ | 19⅜ | 14⅝ | .. |
| Western Union Telegraph | 91⅝ | 90⅞ | 85¼ | .. |
| *West. Un. Beef | 10½ | 10½ | .. | .. |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie | 17⅜ | 16½ | 10½ | .. |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie pf | 54 | 52¼ | 43¾ | .. |
| Wisconsin Central | 5¼ | 5¼ | 3⅜ | .. |

*Unlisted.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was abundantly supplied. Call loans were made at 1@1¼ per cent., the average being about 1¼ per cent. Time money was in improved demand. Offerings for short dates were liberal, while they were only fair for long periods. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four to six months.

Commercial paper was in better demand. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for four months' commission-house and prime four months', 3½@4 per cent. for prime six months', and 4½@5 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England gained £31,333 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 50.09, became 58.42. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 7,917,000f. in gold and 672,000f. in silver.

### BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $5,085,825. The banks now hold $38,491,125 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $4,165,500, an increase in specie of $104,400, an increase in legal tenders of $5,098,500, an increase in deposits of $348,300, and an increase in circulation of $50,900.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

| | July 20, '95. | July 13, '95. | July 21, '94. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | $506,926,500 | $511,662,000 | $482,442,600 |
| Specie | 64,869,300 | 64,264,900 | 91,044,800 |
| Legal tenders | 116,201,400 | 111,132,900 | 130,344,000 |
| Net deposits | 568,318,300 | 567,970,000 | 589,100,800 |
| Circulation | 13,238,200 | 13,178,300 | 9,080,000 |

The following shows the relation between the reserves and the liabilities:

| | July 20, '95. | July 13, '95. | July 21, '94. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Specie | $64,869,300 | $64,264,900 | $91,044,800 |
| Legal tenders | 116,201,400 | 111,132,900 | 130,344,000 |
| Total reserve | $180,570,700 | $175,397,000 | $221,388,800 |
| Reserve req'd agt deposits | 142,079,575 | 141,992,500 | 147,275,200 |
| Excess reserve above legal requirements | $38,491,125 | $33,405,300 | $74,113,600 |

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1895 | $38,491,125 | 1890 | $5,702,400 |
| 1894 | 74,113,600 | 1889 | 7,254,825 |
| 1893 | *1,256,350 | 1888 | 26,440,400 |
| 1892 | 23,063,800 | 1887 | 8,497,325 |
| 1891 | 18,489,675 | 1886 | 14,270,200 |

*Deficit.

### THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1894. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

| | Gold. | Silver. |
|---|---|---|
| July 18, 1895 | £37,522,730 | .... |
| July 19, 1894 | 38,514,598 | .... |

BANK OF FRANCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| July 18, 1895 | £81,712,158 | £50,821,836 |
| July 19, 1894 | 73,525,018 | 51,208,814 |

BANK OF GERMANY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| July 18, 1895 | £36,295,910 | £14,825,000 |
| July 19, 1894 | 34,287,750 | 11,429,250 |

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| July 18, 1895 | £19,950,000 | £13,808,000 |
| July 19, 1894 | 10,558,000 | 16,401,000 |

SPAIN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| July 18, 1895 | £8,004,000 | £12,350,000 |
| July 19, 1894 | 7,918,000 | 9,219,000 |

NETHERLANDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| July 18, 1895 | £4,283,000 | £6,907,000 |
| July 19, 1894 | 4,523,000 | 6,636,000 |

BELGIUM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| July 18, 1895 | £2,684,667 | £1,342,333 |
| July 19, 1894 | 2,900,067 | 1,450,333 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total last week | £190,453,474 | £99,704,259 |
| Corresponding week 1894 | 172,227,033 | 96,644,397 |
| Week ending July 11 | 189,809,944 | 99,069,432 |
| Corresponding week last year | 171,176,717 | 96,036,137 |

### BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67¾c on Saturday.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¾c.

In London bar silver sold at 30⅛d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $21,534,172, and the exports for the same period $35,014,734. The net exports therefore, have been $13,480,552. The net exports to date in 1894 were $62,989,040; in 1893, $59,440,679, and in 1892, $39,553,760.

### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady. Bills were supplied by the syndicate. There were shipments of about $1,800,000 in gold. The posted rates for sterling were $4.80½@$4.90 for 60-day bills and $4.90½@$4.91 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.89@$4.89¼ for 60-day bills, and $4.90@$4.90¼ for demand, $4.90½ for cable transfers, and $4.88@$4.88⅜ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.15⅝ for long, and 5.13¾ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 96, and guilders at 40½ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—12½@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1 50 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling ⅛c premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for larger sums.

### CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alton & T. H. | .1 |
| American Sugar Refining | .4⅞ |
| Chicago, Burlington & Quincy | .1⅜ |
| Illinois Steel Company | .1⅜ |
| Lake Erie & Western | .2¾ |
| Lake Shore | .1 |
| New-York & New-England | .3½ |
| United States Rubber | .1½ |
| | .2½ |

DECLINED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Canadian Pacific | .3 |
| Chicago Gas | .2½ |
| Col. Fuel & I | .2½ |
| Consolidated Gas | .1½ |
| Denver & Rio Grande, pf | .3⅜ |
| Evansville & Terre Haute | .1 |
| Laclede Gas | .2½ |
| National Linseed Oil | .1½ |
| P., C., C. & St. L. pf | .1 |
| Southern Railway pf | .1 |
| Tennessee Coal & Iron | .1 |
| United States Leather pf | .2¼ |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie pf | .1¼ |

### CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1925 | .1½ |
| Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s | .1¾ |
| Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s | .1¾ |
| Col. & Ninth Avenue 1st | .1 |
| Erie 2d con. ctfs | .1 |
| International & Great Northern 2d | .1 |
| Ky. & Ind. & Pav. F. 1st | .1 |
| Louisville & Nashville 5s | .1½ |
| Milwaukee, L. S. & Western 1st | .1¼ |
| Missouri Pacific 4s | .1 |
| Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis con | .1 |
| New-York Central deb | .1 |
| Northern Pacific con | .1 |
| Northern Pacific con. ctfs | .1¼ |
| Oregon Short Line 6s | .1 |
| Oregon Short Line 6s, 1st | .1½ |
| Oregon Short Line & U. N. con. 5s | .2¼ |
| Richmond & Danville deb | .2¼ |
| St. J. & Gr. Is. 1st | .1½ |
| St. P.—1st So. Minn | .2 |
| St. P., C. & M. 1st M. C. 6s | .1 |
| St. P. M. & M. con. 6s | .3 |
| Scioto V. & N. E. 4s | .1 |
| So. Pac. Arizona 1st | .2½ |
| So. Pac. Cal. con. 5s | .1¼ |
| Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Tenn | .1 |
| Wheel. & L. E. 1st, Wheel. Div | .1½ |

DECLINED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chicago Gas L. & C. 1st | .2 |
| Col., H. V. & T. 6s | .2 |
| Con. Gas, Chicago, 1st | .2 |
| Denver & Rio Grande 4s | .1 |
| Kansas & Texas 2d | .1 |
| Kings County Elevated 1st | .1½ |
| Missouri, Kansas & E. 1st | .1 |
| New-York, New-H. & H. deb. ctfs | .1½ |
| New-York Susquehanna & West. ref. 5s | .1½ |
| St. Louis Southwestern 2d | .2 |
| Sav. & Western 1st c. r | .1 |
| Texas Pacific 2d | .1 |
| Utah Southern gen | .1⅞ |
| United States Leather 6s | .1 |

### INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The bond market the last week showed great strength, and many sharp advances were recorded in the high-grade investment bonds. Cincinnati, Dayton and Ironton first 5s, which were placed a short time ago by Messrs. Redmond, Kerr & Co. at under 100, sold during the week as high as 110¼, with large transactions. The advance was attributed to the consolidation of the company with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, which consolidation now makes these bonds legal investments for the Connecticut Savings Banks. Oregon Short Line 6s and Northern Pacific bonds were among the most active speculative bonds, and all showed material gains. There seems to be a disposition on somebody's part to accumulate a large line of Northern Pacific bonds, the price declining on very small sales and enormous transactions being made at advances. Savannah and Western receipts and the bonds of the Southwestern group of roads have been inactive of late, and prices have shown small declines. Traction company bonds have been extremely active and in big demand, Columbus and Ninth Avenue, and Lexington Avenue and Pavonia Ferry bonds having sold at 111½, with very large sales. Buffalo, Bridgeport, Rochester and other bonds traded in here were active and all stronger.

Municipal and Government bonds were strong and in demand. All issues of Government bonds show fractional gains for the week.

### FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended last Friday | $9,527,565 |
| Corresponding week 1894 | 10,861,061 |
| Since Jan. 1, 1895 | 209,196,871 |
| Corresponding period 1894 | 242,419,642 |

Exports of Domestic Produce.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended last Tuesday | $6,540,634 |
| Corresponding week 1894 | 6,298,365 |
| Since Jan. 1, 1895 | 184,625,755 |
| Corresponding period 1894 | 200,079,326 |

Imports of Specie.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended last Friday | $59,205 |
| Corresponding week 1894 | 24,740 |
| Since Jan. 1, 1895 | 22,532,151 |
| Corresponding period 1894 | 11,637,008 |

Exports of Specie.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended last Friday | $2,257,385 |
| Corresponding week 1894 | 3,806,089 |
| Since Jan. 1, 1895 | 52,005,421 |
| Corresponding period 1894 | 92,984,401 |

### CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Clearings for week ending June 20 | $542,804,488 |
| Balances for week ending June 20 | 37,901,078 |
| Clearings for week ending July 13 | 582,905,057 |
| Balances for week ending July 13 | 41,788,543 |
| *Clearings for week ending July 6 | 661,457,351 |
| *Balances for week ending July 6 | 43,432,906 |
| Clearings for week ending June 29 | 586,495,061 |
| Balances for week ending June 29 | 39,849,001 |
| Clearings for week ending June 22 | 614,812,945 |
| Balances for week ending June 22 | 36,120,014 |
| Clearings for week ending June 15 | 590,678,414 |
| Balances for week ending June 15 | 40,808,443 |

*Five days.

### THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 20.—The local stock market during the week has been somewhat quiet. There is still a fair demand for investments, and few stocks are offered. In the bank stock list, prices rule about the same, though in some instances the bid has declined somewhat. Blackstone Canal National Bank has sold at 26⅛, and a sale of Merchants' National was made at 63½. Providence and Worcester stock has changed hands at 25¼. American Screw has sold at 222@223, and 220 is now bid. Stocks at auction on Thursday last sold as follows: Fourth National, 119½; Old National, 118¾; National Bank of North America, 44¼; National Bank of Commerce, 48; Rhode Island National, 23; National Eagle, 57¼, and a little lot of American National at 44½. The insurance stocks are inactive, with no sales reported. The Illuminating stocks continue in demand. Providence Gas has sold at 85½, and Narragansett Electric Lighting is now offered at 85½, with some bids of 85. The local money market is firm, with commercial paper quoted at 4½@5 per cent., and call loans between banks at 2½ per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, 23 and 25 Exchange Street, Providence, report closing quotations as follows:

BANKS.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| American | 44 | 47 |
| Atlantic | 30 | 34 |
| Blackstone Canal | 25½ | 27 |
| City | 50½ | .. |
| Commercial | 47 | 49 |
| Eagle | 50 | .. |
| Fifth | 48 | .. |
| First | 110 | 113 |
| Fourth | 118 | .. |
| Globe | 53¼ | .. |
| High Street | 60 | .. |
| Manufacturers' | 13¼ | .. |
| Merchants' | 62¾ | .. |
| Mechanics' | 52½ | .. |
| National Exchange | 100 | .. |
| National of North America | 43 | .. |
| National Commerce | 46 | .. |
| Old | 111 | .. |
| Phenix | 70 | .. |
| Rhode Island | 24½ | 25 |
| Roger Williams | 68 | .. |
| Second | .. | 128 |
| Third | 79 | 81½ |
| Traders' | 40 | .. |
| Westminster | 57 | .. |
| Weybosset | 46 | .. |

PAWTUCKET.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pacific | 67 | .. |
| Slater | 155 | .. |

TRUST COMPANIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Industrial | 100 | 103½ |
| Mercantile | 39 | 40 |
| Union Trust Company | 50 | .. |

RAILROADS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Boston & Providence | 262 | .. |
| N. Y., N. H. & H | 200 | .. |
| N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds | 144 | .. |
| Providence & Springfield | 85 | 90 |
| Pawtuxet Valley | 150 | .. |
| Providence & Worcester | 250 | .. |
| Providence, Warren & Boston | 125 | .. |

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Screw | 220 | 230 |
| American Supply | .. | 7½ |
| Armington & Sims | .. | 50 |
| Gorham Manufacturing pf | 114½ | 120 |
| Nicholson File | 57½ | .. |
| National & Providence Wors. pf | 36¾ | 103 |
| National & Prov. Worsted 6s | 100 | 105 |
| Pawtucket Hair Cloth | 30 | .. |
| R. I. Perkins H-S | 97 | 100 |
| R. I. Perkins H-S. pf | 105 | 109 |

INSURANCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Equitable | 47 | 50 |
| Merchants' | 49 | .. |
| Providence of Washington | 46½ | 50 |

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Narragansett Electric | 84¾ | 85½ |
| Providence Gas | 84¾ | 86 |
| Pawtucket Gas | 81 | .. |
| Providence Telephone | 89 | .. |
| Rhode Island Electric Protect | .. | 120 |
| Woonsocket Electric | .. | 115 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Continental Steamboat | .. | 70 |
| Providence & Stonington S. S. | 149 | .. |

### THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, July 20.—The local security market was steady, with few transactions during the week.

The proposed ordinance presented at last Monday's meeting of the Albany Common Council for a franchise for a new telephone company in opposition to the Hudson River Telephone Company caused no fresh offering of telephone stock, but produced a generally bearish feeling on all local securities. The new company is called the Home Standard Telephone Company, and the articles of incorporation call for a capital of $350,000. The Directory includes some of the leading men of the city. The service given by the present company is very satisfactory and its charges in this vicinity are regarded as reasonable. The company has constructed underground conduits, and has built a handsome new Telephone Exchange, with all improved electrical devices. The outlay attending these improvements has prevented the payment of dividends until recently, when dividends at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum were declared. Its stock is now offered at 39 and firmly held by local capitalists.

Union Railway securities were weaker under freer offerings of the stock and bonds, caused by a feeling of doubt as to the position of the new People's Traction Company toward the Union Railway Company. It is expected that the application of the former company to construct lines in the annexed territory will be granted this week.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| *Albany City 6s, 1915-1919 | 130 | .. |
| *Albany City 4s, 1920-1930 | 108 | .. |
| Albany City National Bank | .. | 100 |
| Albany Cold Stor. & Ware. Co | 100 | .. |
| Albany County Bank | 128 | 131 |
| Albany Insurance Company | 110 | 115 |
| Albany Railroad stock | 124½ | .. |
| *Albany Railroad inc. 5s | 105 | .. |
| *Albany Railroad deb. 6s | 120 | 121 |
| Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co. | 105 | .. |
| Celluloid Company | 66 | 67 |
| Commercial Insurance Company | 100 | .. |
| †Commercial Union Telegraph Co | 103 | 106 |
| Consolidated Car Heating Co | 35 | 37½ |
| First National Bank | 163 | 165 |
| Hudson River Telephone Co | .. | 30½ |
| Manhattan Oil Co. of Ohio | 35 | 40 |
| Mechanics & Farmers' Bank | 182 | .. |
| Merchants' National Bank | 185 | 185½ |
| Municipal Gas Co. of Albany | 150 | .. |
| *Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906 | 111 | .. |
| National Commercial Bank | 330 | 112½ |
| National Exchange Bank | 115 | 117½ |
| New-York Air Brake Company | 6 | .. |

### The Farmers of Georgia Happy.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

What color expresses the opposite of "blue" as a mental condition? If there is such a color, the farmers of Georgia are of that hue, while the calamity howlers are more blue than indigo. The cause may be ascertained from the State crop report. The corn crop is "made," and is great. Profiting by the experience of last year, less attention has been paid to cotton and more to food crops, with the result that all food crops promise a most bountiful harvest. The farmers are but little in debt; hence their surplus crops will be changed into money and added to the little stores set aside for a rainy day. That is what is making the agitators blue and the farmers some other color—maybe it is red—flushed with success, and pride and satisfaction.

### THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—"Burmah" in Boston.—Eugene Tompkins is making great preparations for his production of "Burmah," at the Boston Theatre on Labor Day, Sept. 3. The latest acquisitions to the company are Max Figman, who will play the part of Captain Dandy; Miss Minnie Dupree, formerly with Nat Goodwin, who will play Phyllis de Berville, and who has gone to England to study the music hall singers, one of whom she is supposed to be. Miss Grace Mac Lanskin will be the Lady Mary of the play. Smokeless powder will be used in the battle scene, so that there will be no inconvenience to the audience. A troop of thirty Burmese has been engaged for this scene.

—The Slocums and Mansfield Part.—John P. and Frank A. Slocum, who have been managers of Richard Mansfield for some time, have severed their connection with him. They have purchased from him the right to produce Herbert and Puerner's burlesque of "Thrilby," and will present it on the road next season, opening in Boston, Aug. 19. W. A. McConnell, of McConnell's Theatrical Exchange, has been selected by Mr. Mansfield to book his own and the Holland Brothers time, and to secure attractions for the Garrick Theatre in the future.

—"Darkest Russia."—Sidney R. Ellis has engaged for the "Darkest Russia" company next season the following: Paul Gilmore, O'Kane Hillis, W. C. Holden, William A. Sands, Louis Brown, O. W. Barr, John C. Ellis, Frederick Drew, Gerald Squires, Scott Peabody, George Connor, Herbert A. Showles, Carroll Jones, Dr. Witt St. John, Katherine Roland, Eva Byron, Florence Roberts, and Elizabeth Garrison. George Ferree will be the general manager, and E. E. Schultz, the agent.

—Leased for Three Years.—Wagner & Rice, the Syracuse managers, have leased for three years the Frothingham Theatre in Scranton, Penn. The new season will open Aug. 15, with Cleveland's Minstrels. The entrance to the theatre is to be changed from Wyoming Avenue to Penn Street, and a number of improvements are to be made in the interior by the new managers, who control a circuit of opera houses, which includes theatres in Syracuse, Elmira, Erie, Williamsport, Johnstown, Bradford, and Olean.

—Joseph Cawthorne's New Play.—Joseph Cawthorne, the German comedian, will be one of the stars next season. He has a new comedy, called "A Fool for Luck," written by John A. Stevens. Annie Buckley, youngest daughter of the well-known actor, E. J. Buckley, will be the comedienne of the company, and Annie Wood, the original Luke in "Wilkinson's Widows," and Frank E. McNish will also be members. The season will open in Kansas City, Aug. 12.

—Work for Augustus Thomas.—Augustus Thomas is going to write a new play for Gladys Wallis, who is to star this season under the management of John W. Dunne. Mr. Thomas has promised Miss Gladys to begin work on the comedy by October, by which time he will have completed and delivered his plays for Nat Goodwin, Sol Smith Russell, and Charles Frohman. The new piece for Miss Wallis will probably be ready for production by February or March.

—Calvé's Contract.—Calvé's contract with Abbey & Grau for the coming operatic season in this country involves, probably, the largest salary ever paid to a singer, with the exception of Adelina Patti. Calvé is to sing at least six times, and possibly a hundred, and for doing this she is to draw $100,000, or at the rate of $1,000 for every performance. In addition to this she is to receive a percentage of the receipts after a certain sum has been reached.

—"Bonnie Scotland."—The company engaged to present "Bonnie Scotland" will include Frank Raner, Robert Cummings, John R. Cumpson, Robert V. Ferguson, J. L. Ashton, Willard Less, Arthur Clark, George A. D. Johnson, Charles B. Hawkins, Robert Ireland, William Cameron, R. Edgar Vance, George H. Pierce, Taylor Hutton, Charles Gardner, Jr., Selma Herman, Violet Black, Mabel Florence, and Louise Rial.

—Manager Askin's Plans.—Manager Harry Askin has signed a contract with R. A. Barnet, the author of "1492," to produce a new piece by him at the Tremont Theatre in Boston, May 18, 1896. Mr. Barnet is preparing his work especially for the third Summer season at the Tremont.

—Will Revive "Boccaccio."—Manager Heumann of Terrace Garden has received many requests from the patrons of that place of amusement asking for a revival of "Boccaccio," and he has decided to grant the requests within the next two weeks.

### ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, July 21.—The rate of discount for three months' bills during the past week was ½ per cent., and for thirty-day bills ½ per cent. The placing of the Russo-Chinese loan did not affect the market here, as it is expected that the oversubscription will cause some gold to be returned to London. Silver was steady. The elections caused dullness at the Stock Exchange. Consols fell ⅛. In American railroad securities the doubt regarding gold exports checked speculation. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern rose 8. Louisville and Nashville and Missouri, Kansas and Texas were each down 4; Illinois Central, New-York, Lake Erie and Western, Union Pacific, and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific each 3; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, do, A. S., Central Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande, and do, preferred, each 2; Northern Pacific and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred, each 1.

### TRUST COMPANY STATEMENTS

#### Increase in the Surplus of the Organizations Within Six Months.

ALBANY, July 21.—The following abstracts are taken from the annual statements of trust companies, made to the State Superintendent of Banking on July 1. On Jan. 1 last the aggregate resources of these companies was $18,891,925, and on July 1, $23,641,493. The surplus on Jan. 1, total, was $1,245,000, and on July 1, $1,445,000.

| | The State U.S.M. & T. Co. of N.Y. | Orange Co. Bank, Middletown. | Columbus Bank of New-York. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resources— | | | |
| Bonds and mortgages | $9,094,619 | $1,552,887 | $1,182,110 |
| Stock investments | 13,538 | 2,950,354 | 35,383 |
| Loaned on collaterals | .. | 3,631,227 | 2,880,153 |
| Due from banks | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Due from approved securities | 2,000,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Real estate | 84,005 | 92,291 | 94,000 |
| Other items | 1,182,110 | 1,154,744 | 6,000 |
| Total | $13,374,272 | $10,881,503

# SURVIVORS OF THE RUN

## Men and Women Who Completed the Newark-Asbury Park Century.

## OVER 300 ARE ENTITLED TO MEDALS

### The Mercer County Wheelmen Had the Largest Representation in Line, for Which They Get a Silver Cup.

RAHWAY, July 21.—Secretary Chamberlain of the Newark-Asbury Park century run has completed the list of competitors entitled to survivors' medals. All things considered, the affair was very successful, 328 finishing out of 346 starters. Had the weather preceding the run been favorable, there would doubtless have been 700 cyclists in line.

Those entitled to survivors' medals, according to Secretary Chamberlain and the Race Committee of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey, under whose auspices the run was held, are as follows:

Mercer County Wheelmen of Trenton.—Charles Fulton, A. L. Phillips, William Rickey, Jr., W. H. Cowan, Thomas McKenzie, George Shick, Frank P. Voorhees, A. West, F. A. Stoll, J. Biddle, H. Calhilli, W. W. Kerks, E. B. West, Edward Wilkes, A. P. Southwick, A. E. Cook, R. Twigg, W. L. Barwis, Walter Smith, R. Calhilli, C. L. Hancox, G. F. Parks, O. P. Hanks, J. F. Chatten, James Alderson, John F. Carman, William S. Barry, Frederick West, H. E. Taylor, John Brooks, James Letts.

J. C. Tattersall, Cahires Covert, William Royer, William Werdman, L. B. Woolf, George J. Berasew, E. Hancock, Walter Hamer, William Hamilton, Louis Fisher, J. Denver Davie, E. P. Hooper, L. D. Closson, John McMurray, W. H. Arnold, Frank Wheatland, William Parsons, George E. Koeneg, Bart " Fell, William Leavitt, Harry Brooks, Frank L. Biles, Louis C. Bowne, Richard Brown, Frank Crawford, Thomas W. Obert, H. K. Nane, Mrs. A. T. Williams, Charles Wood, William Wood, Frederick Conover, Harry Bergen, Frank Burnaly, T. H. Fitzgeorge, Joseph Tench, Miss Cassie Donlon, Charles L. Burchell, D. H. Hansell, H. E. West, Howard B. Moses, Harry Evans, Stanley McLewee.

A. T. Kink, William Zerman, Walter M. Watson, H. E. Fine, Edgar T. Beers, A. H. La Rue, W. H. Williams, Caleb Ruddy, W. C. Hyde, H. Fulper, Joseph Angus, James Hulbert, Peter Wilkes, E. B. Zerman, William Sands, Howard Titus, E. D. Coleman, W. H. Tantum, Jr., Samuel Tantum, Walter Crossley, A. B. Spingale, Charles Joshua, Charles Applegate, Charles E. Hayse, Thomas T. Packer, Charles Risdon, L. A. Hilliam, Joseph Arnold, Jr., Frederick Paddearty, George H. Garwood, C. W. Tobait.

Montclair Wheelmen.—L. Harlow Shrouds, E. Seward, E. Van Cleaf, H. Trippett, A. E. Badgley, T. J. Badgley, Charles Seward, Robert Mitchell, E. H. Naething, Thomas Crawford, Howard Parker, Satchilica W.; J. M. Tripp, Meteor W.; George M. Voorhies, Y. M. C. A.; J. F. Ehlers, and Roger S. Mitchell, Asbury Park W.; Charles Parkins, Clio W.; F. J. Keer, Hudson County W.; S. Testudo-Jurz, Montclair W.; S. B. Ingsworth, Newark W.; T. G. Emery, Hudson County W.; W. H. Thorpe, Frankford B. C.; George A. Lippincott, Long Branch W.; Miss Mallissa Curtis, Keyport; William S. Logan, Arlington; Charles Bowman, Asbury Park W.; J. P. Lane, Long Branch W.; George V. Chasey, Long Branch W.; Miss Carrie Blatt, Excelsior B. C.; Carrol R. Leison, Hudson County W.; Charles H. Shorey, Asbury Park W.; Charles Bowser, Triangle W.; D. P. Fowler and T. F. Martin, Essex W.; D. G. Edwards, Long Branch W.; N. L. Atkins, and Halsey Lisk, Hudson County W.; J. B. Linsley, Columbia C.; George E. Coon, South Orange; J. W. Seaman, Long Branch W.; F. R. Carrington, Century C. C.; Alexander Edgar, Hudson County W.; John P. Burke, Excelsior C. C.; Charles Rickman, Hudson County W.; L. B. Ruble and L. A. Johnson, Press W.; Mrs. L. A. Johnson, Brooklyn; John Burrell, South Orange; Duncan White, Triangle W.; T. Thomas, H. A. Hottentroth, Frank Byrns, and E. P. Roberts, Hackensack W.

William J. Griffiths and J. W. Sturges, City Club, Mount Vernon; T. S. Wood, Clio W.; W. H. B. Obre, New-York; Asher Atkinson, New-Brunswick; S. C. Dunn, Yardley; C. P. Brown, Century C. C.; F. W. Downs, Montclair W.; M. Gibbs, Middleton, C. of New-York; D. Daily, Raritan, N. J., Sergt. F. D. Van Arsdale, Essex County W.; F. D. Randolph, Crescent W.; George Sargent, Newark; W. H. Baxter, Hudson County W.; Dr. Newton Bethell, New-Brunswick; Harry L. Maxson, Crescent W.; William A. Clenly, Hudson County W.; F. W. Dusterdick; Elizabeth; Thebert Edwards, Long Branch W.; H. W. Hopper, Essex W.; W. J. Carruthers, Pranford; Robert Ryker, Riverside W.; J. B. Connolly, Royal Arcanum W.

Miss Amy Macomber, Newark; J. V. Cain, Raritan; R. M. White, Newark; Joseph Rogers, Bound Brook; C. H. Shepard, Asbury Park W.; Louis Stevens, Somerville; A. B. Mosher, Greggstown; C. H. Sargent, Brooklyn; E. Filteroft, Ocean Grove; F. S. Pierce, Montclair W.; Elvin Burtis, Asbury Park W.; Miss Emma H. Carpenter, Rahway; Nelson Carpenter, Rahway; E. P. Horton and W. E. Coats, White Plains; F. Benson and J. J. Brady, South Brooklyn W.; R. T. Pharo, Jr., Newark; W. L. Whitney, Essex W.; C. Bennett, Cranham W.; William H. Ferris, Clio W.; S. Adams and J. E. Fitzgerald, Columbia Cyclers.

J. H. McMahon, Century C. C.; John G. Hunter, Newark; C. Corbes, Y. M. C. A.; L. Rauschoik, Metropolis W.; David M. Krick, Newark; H. M. Crandall, Brooklyn B. C.; R. M. Cleminson, Asbury Park; W. D. Melcher, Century C. C.; E. Fisher, Clio W.; George H. Baldwin, White Plains; Miss Mamie E. Morris, Somerset W.; W. H. Davis, Montclair W.; F. T. Smith, Harlem W.; Henry Max, Stoneham C.; G. W. D. Rice, Y. M. C. A.; H. Rolphs, Clio W.; E. S. Cooper, Asbury Park; H. P. Lindenberry, Sahodlen W.; J. G. Davis, Meteor W.

W. H. Burnett, Essex B. C.; J. Barber, Englewood W.; W. H. B. Dickinson, Clio W.; Miss E. Bindrim, Liberty W.; John J. Benton, Clio W.; A. Lommertz, Y. M. C. A.; William H. M. Haines and William O. G. Quinby, Essex W.; B. T. Cornell, Y. M. C. A.; A. W. Evans, Brunswick B. C.; Henry L. Lentz, Philadelphia, Frank Thell and Horace G. Moore, Hudson County W.; C. H. Stone, New-York; C. B. Dunham, Y. M. C. A.; C. H. Norwood, Tourist C. C.; George Wood, Time W.; George W. Edge, Asbury Park W.; W. H. Smith, Jr., and T. H. Sigler, Clio W.; Miss Linn, Miss B. Applegate, Miss